The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 484. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1860.
In Shakspere's Play of
HAMLET.

Hamlet	Mr Charles Kean
Horatio	Mr G Everett
Laertes	Mr J F Cathcart
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	Mr Frank Huntley
Gertrude	Mrs Charles Kean
Ophelia	Miss N. Chapman

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled
THE SECRET;
Or The Hole in the Wall.

Mr Dupuis	Mr Walter Baynham
Mrs Dupuis	Mrs W Baynham.

On TUESDAY, NOV. 20th, LOUIS XI.
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 22nd, THE GAMESTER.
On FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, KING LEAR.
On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
The Renowned Comedian, Mr. ADDISON of the Olympic (Robson's) Theatre, London, will commence an engagement of six nights only, in the new and entirely original character of "Old Browser," as played by him in London for upwards of 100 consecutive nights.
On this MONDAY EVENING, 19th November, 1860, the Performances will commence with the celebrated drama of
WALLACE THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

Monteith	Mr. J. Stinton.
Allan Ramsey	Mr. George Fisher.
Wallace	Mr. G. Vincent.
Marian	Miss Sophia Miles.

To be followed by (second night), the New and Original Farce of
A REGULAR FIX

Mr Surplus	Mr Fitzjames
Charles Surplus	Mr G Vincent
Mrs Deborah Carter	Mrs Parker

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
After which the New and Original Commedietta (in One Act) entitled
DEAREST MAMMA.

Nettle Croker		Mr. G. Vincent.
Old Browser	(his original character)	Mr. Addison.
Mrs Honeywood		Miss Sophia Miles.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of
THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Denis O'Gilb	{ The Siamese	Mr. George Fisher.
Donald Stow	Twins. }	Mr. M'Dermott.
Marian Bathurst		Miss Bathurst.

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROUNDROOM, ROTUNDO.
Most positively the Last Night!
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1860.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR STONE,
upon which occasion he will be assisted in the
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS,
by several Gentlemen (residents of Dublin), who, having received instructions in Electro-Biology, can produce and control all the Phenomena exhibited by this interesting Science.
Much Amusement, and a highly interesting Entertainment, may be expected.
PROFESSOR STONE begs to intimate that this will be his last visit to this city, as he intends, in a few months, returning to America, and retiring from public profession.
Doors Open at Seven.
Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Admission.—Promenade and Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 2s.
N.B.—Class for Instruction (and positively the last) will meet at the Exhibition-room, Rotundo, on Saturday Evening Next, Nov. 24, at Eight o'clock, when all who attend will be enabled to perform the experiments in Electro-Biology or Mesmerism.
Admission to the Class, £1 1s.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA,
Having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated
EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Excepting To-night, in consequence of the Ball in the Round Room. The Fifth Fashionable and Select Day Performances will take place on WEDNESDAY Next, NOV. 21st, at 3 o'clock, and every following
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do. 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

TEMPERANCE HALL
(SUSSEX-PLACE),
KINGSTOWN.
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Professor STONE has the honour to announce that he will perform his Wonderful and Amusing Experiments upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, at the
TEMPERANCE HALL, KINGSTOWN,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING,
(NOV. 21st and 22nd.)
Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
Admission 1s; Reserved Seats 2s.
N.B.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No. 8, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, between the hours of 12 noon, and 5 p.m., until 27th inst.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST WORK.
THE MARTYR,
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S
Gallery of Arts,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art of the late PAUL DELAROCHE will be on view for a few days.
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Admission, 6d.

MR. GASKIN'S NEW WORK
On the Early History, Theory, and Practice of
VOCAL MUSIC, SIGHT and PART SINGING,
Dedicated by Special Permission to
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE,
Will be Published in a few days, and may be had of all Booksellers, &c.
CONGREGATIONAL PART SINGING, PSALMODY.
Every Parish in the City should have its Elementary Singing Class and Private Choral Society, in connection with the Church, conducted by the Organist.
Dublin can boast of a School of Music second to none in Great Britain. Its several Professors are eminent Artistes, yet, strange to say, the Public generally have not fully appreciated their "labour of love," nor have they availed themselves to the fullest extent of their valuable services. It is a reflection on our city that so much latent musical talent, and genius in every grade of life, from the peer to the peasant, should "pass away," through apathy or neglect, without rendering any service, either to religion or the social state.
In an article which appeared in the *Westminster Review*, the writer says, "The instances are but few in which the English Church has caused its own musical services to be worthily and efficiently performed. The Bishop of Derry, when Dean of St. Patrick's, introduced a reform, which his brethren of the bench have, as yet, been slow to imitate; but imagine the change that would be produced in the taste, as well as in the Church-going habits of the people, if, at an expense easily defrayed out of the immense revenues of the Church, every Parish Church in the United Kingdom were provided with as highly efficient a choir as St. Patrick's in Dublin."
It is the bounden duty of Clergymen to use their best exertions to have the choral praises to the Lord in the Service of the Church as effective and perfect as possible, consequently Divinity Students should avail themselves of every opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of Vocal Harmony.
☞ The Christian Church has been especially, from the beginning, the promoter and fosterer of Sacred Music. Our Saviour Himself sang hymns with his Disciples (Matt. xxvi. 30), and his Apostles exhorted the Christians to the employment of Sacred Music.
"Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord."—Colos. iii. 16.
"Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord."—Eph. v. 19.
"I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with understanding also: I will sing with the spirit, and, I will sing with the understanding also."—Cor. xiv. 15.

FOUND, a Purse, containing Money, on the 5th instant, by one of the Waiters, "near the Bar," in Haynes' Red Bank Burren Oyster Establishment, 55, Dame-street. The owner can have it on application as above, and paying the cost of Advertising.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
UNITED PRAYER MEETING is held EVERY DAY, in the above building, from 12 to 1 o'clock,
Business-men especially are affectionately invited.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd inst., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH—Subject: "The Signs of the Times." Tickets of Admission—6d; Platform 1s; to be had at the door.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE MOUNTJOY WARD
GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by an influential section of your Ward to allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate to represent you in the Town Council.
In accepting such an invitation, I beg leave to state briefly my claims to your consideration, and also the course of conduct I intend to pursue, should I have the honour to represent you.
I am, in the first place, a resident in the Ward, and being engaged in an extensive trade, I flatter myself I am accustomed to business habits. I give some considerable employment. Knowing the value of time, I shall not waste it by taking part in political or religious discussions, as I consider them foreign to the office of a municipal representative; but on all suitable occasions I shall always maintain my political sentiments. I shall devote myself specially to the reduction of Taxation, the improvement of the City, and the suppression of Jobbery. I will endeavour to impress upon the Council the necessity of having Fire Engines, and the propriety of having them publicly exhibited, so that they may be had at any moment should they be required, and so prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the series of lamentable catastrophes which have taken place during the last few days.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
SAMUEL EAKINS.
32, Upper Sackville-street, Nov. 14, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING Nov. 19, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Purgatory.
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACEY.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England.
DEPUTATION SECRETARY:
The Rev. Edward Ellis.
The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.
Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.
Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN IMPROVEMENT.
(To enable the Kingstown Commissioners to provide for the Improvement of the Town and District of Kingstown, by exercising the works and exercising other powers now within the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin.—Repeal or Amendment and Incorporation of Acts.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act for carrying into effect the following works, objects, and purposes, or some of them, (that is to say):—
To exempt from the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin, the town of Kingstown and other districts comprised within the limits to which "The Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854," now extends, or may hereafter extend, in relation to the making and maintaining of roads, bridges, and other works within the same; and to extinguish the powers to levy County or Grand Jury Cess or other rates, now exercised by the said Grand Jury in relation thereto; and to enable the Kingstown Commissioners to exercise, within the said town and district, all or any of the powers hereinbefore mentioned, and others connected therewith, and if necessary, to incorporate the said Commissioners for better enabling them to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid.
To enable the said Commissioners to make provisions for better paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, supplying with water, and otherwise improving the said town and district; to make and maintain all necessary roads, bridges, footpaths, and other public works and thoroughfares within the same; to purchase and hold lands, houses, and other hereditaments; to levy cess or tolls, rates or duties, within the said town and district, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; to confer or extinguish exemptions in relation to the payment thereof, or in relation to the payment of County or Grand Jury cess, or other rates now levied by the said Grand Jury within the said town and district, in relation to the said purposes; to provide for compensation being made out of the proposed rates or assessments, or otherwise, to the High Constable or collector of Grand Jury cess for the barony of Rathdown, within which the said town and district are situate, or other officers and servants who may be deprived of office or emolument by the operation of the said Act; to enable the said Commissioners to borrow money on mortgage of the rates; to abolish weighing machines, and weights and measures, and to levy rates; to regulate the qualification of the Commissioners and of the electors; and to enable the said Commissioners to contract for the supply of water with the Corporation of the City of Dublin.
And for effecting the objects and purposes aforesaid to alter and amend, and, if necessary, to consolidate, or repeal, or to incorporate, so far as necessary, with the intended act, the powers and provisions of the following Acts, or some of them—namely, the Act of the 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws for the regulation of Grand Jury Presentments in the county of Dublin;" "The Commissioners Clauses Act 1847;" entitled "The Towns' Improvement Clauses Act, 1847." "The Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854," and the Act (local and personal,) 4th and 5th William IV., cap. 90.
And on or before the 22nd day of December next printed copies of the said intended Act will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
JOHN LALOR and ROBERT CASEY,
Solicitors, Kingstown.
HOLMES, ANTON, & CO.,
Parliamentary Agents, Westminster.

ENNISKILLEN AND BUNDORAN RAILWAY.
Incorporation of Company for making a Railway from the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway to Bundoran. Arrangements with, and subscription by, the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company, and to confer upon such Company all, or some of, the following powers:—
To make and maintain a Railway with all necessary works, stations, approaches, and conveniences connected therewith, to commence by a Junction with the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, at a point in the Townland of Craghan, Parish of Magheracross, and County of Fermanagh, distant 120 yards, or thereabouts, from the North-east, or Londonderry side of the Bridge in the said Townland of Craghan, which carries the Public Road leading from the Town of Bellanamallard to Magheracross Bridge, over the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, and to terminate at a point in the Field in the occupation of Anne Daly, in the Townland of Drumacrin, Parish of Inishmacsaint, and County of Donegal, situate on the South side of the Main-street or Public Road leading from the Town of Bundoran to the Town of Ballyshannon, and which said proposed Railway and works will pass from, through, or into, or be situated within the several Townlands, Parishes, and Extra Parochial or other places following, or some of them—that is to say, the Townlands of Killymendon, Makenny, Relagh-Guinness, and Sallen, in the Parish of Kilskeery, and County of Tyrone; and the Townlands of Craghan, Salloon, and Sessiaghs, in the Parish of Magheracross; the Townlands of Brownhill, Militate, Burfit's-hill, Dromore Ardlougher, Drumcrin, Cullaghmore, Boyaghan, Liscreevin, Whitehill-North, Drumshane, Drumadravy, Carranboy, Moynagh-North, Lough-Break, Drumskool, and Glenkeen, in the Parish of Derryvullan; the Townlands of Drumreane, Drumhoney, Drumbyagh, Drumard, Fargrim, Agharainy, Drumcrin, Drumwhinny, Ballinant, Rosscolban, Mantlin, and Drumnavullagh, in the Parish of Magheraculmoney; the Townlands of Dooraa-South, Letterkeen, Dooraa-North, Feddans, Drumrush, Bannagh-Beg, Portinode, Gubacar, Clonelly, Clonaweel, Curraghmore, Aghalean, Springtown, Killynoogan, Firs, and Tullyhommon, in the Parish of Drumkeeran; the Townlands of Gubnaguinle, Brookhill, Letter, Portnablahy, Aghnahancy, Tawnawanny, Stonefort, Rosscrennagh, Bigwood, and Rossharbour-Old, Lough Erne, and shore or lands, and lands covered with water, portions of Lough Erne adjoining the Townlands of Aghnahancy, Tawnawanny, Stonefort and Rossharbour-Old, in the Parish of Templecarn; the Townlands of Rossharbour, Rossharbour Bay, Lough Erne, Tawnaghgorm, Ballymagaghran, Leggs, Rossbeg, Dulrush, Lowerybane, Tawnynoran, Magheramenagh, Carrowkeel, Drumnillar, Graffy, Rathmore, and Finner and shore or lands, and lands covered with water, portions of Lough Erne adjoining the Townlands of Rossharbour, Tawnaghgorm, Ballymagaghran, Leggs, Dulrush, and Lowerybane, in the Parish of Belleek; and the Townlands of Corrakeel and Corry, in the parish of Inishmacsaint; all which said several Townlands, and shore or lands hereinbefore named, situate in the Parishes of Magheracross, Derryvullan, Magheraculmoney, Drumkeeran, Templecarn, Belleek, and Inishmacsaint, are situate in the County of Fermanagh; and the Townlands of Drumharriff, Pettigoe, Billary, Aghnahoo-Glebe, and Mullangoad, in the Parish of Templecarn; the Townlands of Clonmore, Knocknashangan, Edenacor, Templenew, Lissacholly, Gamlin, Killeen, Cherrymount, Raheen, Tully, Ballynacarrick, and Stranurse, in the Parish of Kilbarron; and the Townlands of Ballymunterhiggin, Carrickboy, Dunmuckrum, Finner, Rathmore, and Drumacrin, in the Parish of Inishmacsaint, all which said several Townlands and shore or lands lastly herein before-named, situate in the Parishes of Templecarn, Kilbarron and Inishmacsaint, are situate in the County of Donegal.
To cross, stop up, alter, or divert, whether temporarily or permanently, all such highways, roads, streets, bridges, paths, passages, rivers, streams, sewers, canals, creeks, navigations, railways, aqueducts, railways and tramways within, or adjoining the aforesaid Townlands, Parishes, Extra-Parochial and other places; or any of them as it may be necessary to cross, stop up, alter, or divert by reason, or for the purposes of the said proposed Railway and works.
To purchase by compulsion, or otherwise, to acquire all such lands, houses and other property, as may be required for the purposes of the said proposed Railway, or any of the works connected therewith; and to vary and extinguish all existing rights and privileges in any manner connected with such lands, houses and property and all such other rights or privileges, as it may be necessary to vary or extinguish in carrying any of the purposes of the said intended Act into execution.
To levy tolls, rates, and charges in respect of the said proposed Railway and works; to confer exemptions from payment of such tolls, rates, and charges, to alter, vary, or extinguish existing tolls, rates, and charges, and to confer other rights and privileges.
To raise money by the creation and issue of shares, and by borrowing, on mortgage or bond; and to exercise all other usual and necessary powers.
And it is proposed, by the said intended Act, to enable the Company to be thereby incorporated, and the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, to enter into contracts and agreements for, and with respect to, the construction, maintenance, working, management, and use of the proposed Railway and Works, and the appropriation and payment of the costs and expenses of such construction, maintenance, working, management, and use, and the conveyance, regulation, and direction of the traffic upon or over the same, and the supply of rolling stock and locomotive power for working the traffic; and also with respect to the fixing, collection, and apportionment of the tolls, rates, and charges to be levied in respect of the Traffic on the proposed Railway, and upon that portion of the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway between the said intended junction therewith and the Railway Station at the Town of Enniskillen, or for some of the said purposes, or to regulate and provide for the said matters, or some of them, by the said intended Act, and to confirm any agreements which may have been, or may be, entered into in relation to the said several matters, or any of them.
And powers will be taken, in the said intended Act, to enable the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, by themselves or others in their behalf, to subscribe and contribute towards the expense of the construction, maintenance, and use of the said proposed Railway and works, to take, purchase, and hold Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company to be incorporated as aforesaid, to vote at meetings of the Company to be incorporated as aforesaid, and to apply any Capital or Funds now or hereafter belonging to the said Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, or under the control of their Directors in and towards the aforesaid contribution, and purchase, and to raise additional Capital for those purposes by the creation and issue of new Shares or Stock in their own undertaking, and to attach to such new Shares or Stock such guarantee preference, or priority in payment of interest or dividends, and other privileges, as may be thought expedient, and also by borrowing, on mortgage or bond.
And, so far as may be necessary for the aforesaid purposes it is intended by the said intended Act to amend "the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Act, 1845," and the several other Acts relating to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, passed respectively in the 10th and 11th, the 13th and 14th, the 15th and 16th, the 18th and 19th, the 20th and 21st, the 21st and 22nd, and the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of her present Majesty, and also the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Act, 1845," and the several other Acts relating to the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company, passed respectively in the 9th and 10th, the 11th and 12th, the 13th and 14th, the 15th and 16th, the 17th and 18th, and the 19th and 20th years of the reign of her present Majesty.
And Notice is also hereby given that duplicate plans and sections, showing the line and levels of the said proposed Railway and works, and the lands, houses, and other property proposed to be taken for the purposes thereof, with books of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of the said lands, houses, and property, together with published maps with the Line of Railway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction; and copies of this Notice will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, be deposited for public inspection at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Fermanagh, in the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; and at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Tyrone, in the town of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone; and at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Donegal, in the town of Lifford, in the county of Donegal; and that on or before the same 30th day of November, 1860, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and books of reference as relates to each Parish in or through which the said Railway and Works are intended to be made, or in which any lands or houses intended to be taken are situate, together with a copy of this Notice, will be deposited with the Clerk of the Poor Law Union within which such Parish is included—(that is to say) with the Clerk of the Lowtherstown Union, at his office at the Lowtherstown Union Workhouse, near the town of Lowtherstown, in the County of Fermanagh, in respect of the said Parishes of Kilskeery, Magheracross, Derryvullan, Magheraculmoney, Drumkeeran, and Templecarn; and with the Clerk of the Donegal Union, at his office at the Donegal Union Workhouse, near the town of Donegal, in the county of Donegal, in respect of the said Parish of Templecarn, and with the Clerk of the Ballyshannon Union, at his office at the Ballyshannon Union Workhouse, near the town of Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, in respect of the said Parishes of Belleek, Kilbarron and Inishmacsaint; and Notice is also hereby given, that copies of the Bill for effecting the aforesaid objects will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, on or before the 23rd day of December next.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1860.
JOHN COLLUM AND SON, Enniskillen, and 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, Solicitors for the Bill.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.
DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.
Broadstone, Dublin,
13th November, 1860.
W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
OPENING OF THE LINE TO CASTLEREA.
The Line to Castlerea will be Opened for Passenger Traffic on THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1860.
TIME AND FARE TABLE.
DOWN TRAINS.

		Week Days.				Sundays.								
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	1st C.		2nd C.				Parl.	
						s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Leave	Dublin,	7·0	11·0	4·0	10·30								
"	Athlone,	10.50	2·20	7·5	2·10	11	0	7	3	6	6		
"	Roscommon	11.45	3·10	8·0	3·10	17	4	13	6	8	11	8	0
"	Dunamon,	12·0	3·25	8·15	3·25	18	4	14	0	9	4	8	5
Arrive at Castlerea		12·30	3·50	8.45	3·50	20	6	15	6	10	4	9	4

UP TRAINS.

		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.								
Leave	Castlerea,	6·30	12·40	4·15	4·15								
"	Dunamon,	7·0	1·5	4·40	4·40	2	0	1	6	1	0	0	10
"	Roscommon,	7·15	1·20	5·0	5·0	3	2	2	4	1	6	1	4
"	Athlone.	8·10	2·40	5·55	5·55	6	6	4	10	3	2	2	10
Arrive at Dublin		11.30	5·30	10·0	10·0	20	6	15	6	10	4	9	4

W. FORBES, Manager.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
The First of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 22nd NOV., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. W. URWICK, D.D.
Subject—"The World's Debt to Christianity."
Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, or at the Office of the Association, Middle Abbey-street.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
16th November, 1860.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
(Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES;
E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—

It is Christian.	It is Benevolent.
It is Catholic.	It is Missionary.

A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows:—
At 103, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock,
To which Young Men are affectionately invited.
Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, ... From 7 - 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, ... From 7 - 30 to 8 o'clock.
The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—
November 22nd—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev W Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C M Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullen Abbey-street.
December 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin, LL D, Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
1861, January 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J J Black, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—The Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 24th—Wycliff and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 31st—The Word; Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool.
February 7th—The Apostle Peter; Rev John D Powell, Hendrick-street.
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; J H Power, Esq, M D, F R C S I.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
THE FIRST EVENING SCIENTIFIC MEETING for the Session of 1860-61, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at Eight o'clock.
1. J. R. KINAHAN, M. D.—Remarks on the Ophidium Imberbe.
BOARD ROOM;
COMMUNICATIONS.
2. Mr. JOHN LOCKE.—On Polar Explorations.
DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.
(LECTURE THEATRE.)
1. Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY (Secretary)—will read the report of Council on the Opening of the Fourteenth Session of the Society.
2. Dr. HANCOCK.—On the results of the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools, as contrasted with the Workhouse System of rearing Pauper Children.

RAVENSDALE DISPENSARY.
DUNDALK UNION.
The Committee of Management of the above Dispensary hereby give notice that they will proceed to the Election of a Medical Officer at their Committee-room, on Tuesday, the 4th December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.
Candidates are requested to attend in person, and forward their testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, ACHESON THOMPSON, Annaserna, Flurry Bridge.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC IN IRELAND.—
Incorporated 25 Geo. III., c. 42; and 40 Geo. III., c. 84.
The Winter Courses of Lectures will commence on November 5, and will be continued during the Session as follows:—

Anatomy and Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,	Professor M'DOWEL	1 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Practical Anatomy.	Drs. BARTON and BENNET.	12 o'clock daily, Saturdays excepted.
Theory and Practice of Surgery	Professor SMITH	3 o'clock, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Institutes of Medicine and Pathology	Professor LAW.	10 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	Professor OSBORNE	11 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Chemistry	Professor APJOHN	2 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
Practice of Medicine	Professor BANKS	3 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Midwifery	Professor CHURCHILL	4 o'clock Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Dissections are superintended, and every assistance given to the Pupils, by the Demonstrators, Messrs. BARTON, BENNETT, TELFORD, and KIRKPATRICK.
Sir PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL will be visited at Nine o'clock A.M. daily, by the Clinical Professors, and Clinical Lectures delivered twice in each week during the Winter Session, as also during the Months of May, June, and July.
The LIBRARY of the College of Physicians is open on every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, for the delivery of Books to Students subscribing 10s.
The Summer Session will commence after the Easter Recess.
Botany .. .. Professor HARVEY.
Medical Jurisprudence .. .. Professor BRADY.
Practical Chemistry .. .. Professor APJOHN.
Certificates from this School are received by all licensing bodies in Medicine and Surgery.
The Fee for each Course is *Two Guineas*; a Reduction of one-sixth is made to perpetual Pupils paying in advance for all the Lectures.
For further particulars apply to Professor M'DOWEL, 10, Great Denmark-street; or to Dr. BARTON, 40, Lower Baggot-street; or to any of the Professors.
WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., Fellow and Registrar, K. and Q. Coll. Physicians.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

Sermons.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON,
In behalf of the
SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS
OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH,
Will be preached (D.V.) on
SATURDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1860,
BY THE
Rev. THOMAS MILL, A.M.,
Incumbent of St. Jude's.
Divine Service to Commence at Twelve o'clock.
St. Paul's Schools were originally founded for the benefit of the Children of Soldiers who had fallen in Battle, and was for a considerable period the only Institution of the kind in Ireland.
They have since been for many years Free Daily Schools, under the superintendence of the Parochial Clergy; affording a suitable education to (at present) over 100 children of poor parishioners; and are mainly dependent on the proceeds of the Annual Charity Sermon for their support. The Governors are compelled to appeal earnestly to the benevolence of the charitable of other localities in consequence of the now impoverished state of this once wealthy parish, and the loss of many very liberal benefactors.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Reverend Preacher, Blackrock; the Rev W J H LeFanu, Rector, 5, Blackhall-street; Rev L C Reichardt, 18, Ellis'-quay Curate; H Kelly, Esq, 29, Ellis'-quay, and W Graham, Esq, Smithfield, Churchwardens; W Anderson, Esq, 7, Blackhall-street; W Johnstone, Esq, 22, Blackhall-street; R Miliner, Esq, 55, Queen-street; Major Cockburn, 49, Lower Mount-street; H Ingram, Esq, Phœnix Glen Lodge; J Ireland, Esq, 12, Ellis'-quay; Dr Madden, 9, Blackhall-street; J Thorp, Esq, 2, Tighe-street; Dr Torney, 8, Blackhall-street; W Wynne, Esq, 1, Blackhall-street; and C Halliday, Esq, Monkstown Park, Treasurer.

Publications.

BY AUTHORITY.—LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
Now ready, price One Shilling.
REGULATIONS made by the JUDGES of the LANDED ESTATES COURT, in pursuance of the Landed Property (Ireland) Improvement Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 153.
Dublin: ALEX. THOM & SONS, Printers and Publishers, 87 and 88, Abbey-street,
Of whom may be had
GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND—JULY 15, 1859. Price 3s 6d.

Seventh Edition. Price One Shilling.
PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, their Cause, Prevention, and Cure.
By H. TWEEDY, M.D.
Also, by the same author,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SCARLATINA.
Third Edition. Price One Shilling.
Sold by CURRY & Co., and all booksellers.

Legal Notices.

POSTING FOR SALE—CO. DUBLIN.
LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of John Luscombe Duffy, and Caroline Duffy, Owners and Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1861, at Twelve o'clock Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the Mansion-house and Demesne Lands of Richview, with the out-offices, offices, and garden belonging to same, containing 22a. 1r. 9p. statute measure, situate at Clonskeagh, in the Barony of Rathdown and county of Dublin, held under a lease which expires on the 25th of March, 1886, subject to the yearly rent of £64 12s 4d, present currency, during said period; also for a term of 200 years, under a reversionary lease from 25th March, 1887, subject to the yearly rent of £40 2s. 5d, present currency, during said last mentioned term.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
The House and Demesne of Richview is situate at Clonskeagh—a most fashionable locality—about two miles from the General Post Office, Dublin, commanding varied and beautiful views, and the neighbourhood has been long a favourite resort of the aristocracy. It adjoins Clonskeagh Castle, and several other beautiful places, and is also close to the Milltown Railway Station. The house is commodious and in good order, being a substantial building of three storeys over the cellarage.
The principal Floors consist of entrance hall and back hall, breakfast and dining parlours, and drawingroom, with several principal bedrooms over; besides dressingrooms, convenient closets and servants' apartments, and all modern conveniences.
The House is also provided with a number of large and useful presses, permanently fixed, and extensive cellarage. The Out Offices consist of coach houses, stabling for several horses, laundry and mangle rooms, and accommodation for men servants, and farm yard, all enclosed in a lock-up yard.
The garden occupies upwards of one acre, surrounded by a high wall, and well stocked with valuable fruit trees, besides graperies and conservatory.
A stream passes through the garden, which might be made very ornamental at a small expense, and there is always an abundant supply of pump and soft water on the premises. The Mansion is approached through a large entrance gate with lodge, opening into a handsome lawn, planted with valuable and ornamental timber, and the land is of superior fattening quality.
Proposals for private purchase will be received up to the 1st of January, 1861, by the Solicitor having carriage of the Sale, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval, on or before the 7th day of January, 1861.
For rentals and further particulars apply to the Office of the Landed Estates Court;
Messrs. GODDARD, Solicitors, 17, North Great George's-street;
WILLIAM DALTON, Solicitor, 8, North Great George's-street; or to
JOHN TAAFFE O'DOWDA, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, No. 95, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
SALE ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER, 1860.
TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES—COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of John Richard Jackson, Owner and Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Courts, Four Courts, Dublin, by PUBLIC AUCTION the following well-secured Ground Rents, arising out of Premises situate on Leinster-road, Rathmines, held under Fee-farm Grant, as specified in the printed Rental thereof.
SUMMARY OF LOTS.
CULLENSWOOD (Part of).

No. of Lot.	Yearly Rents.	Head Rent.	Nett Annual Rental	Griffith's Valuation.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	19 5 0	None.	19 5 0	161 0 0
2	81 17 0	30 0 0	51 17 0	436 0 0
3	35 0 0	None.	35 0 0	126 0 0
4	23 0 0	None.	22 0 0	224 0 0
	158 2 0	30 0 0	128 2 0	946 0 0

Dated this 9th day of November, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
The foregoing rents arise out of Premises on Leinster Road, Rathmines. The tenants are highly respectable, holding under long leases, and have valuable interests in their holdings, as will be seen by reference to Griffith's Valuation. The local situation and circumstances of this estate render it one worth the attention of capitalists seeking a safe and permanent investment.
Proposals for the purchase of all, or any of the above Lots, will be received by the Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale up to the 25th day of November, 1860, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for his approval.
For Rentals and further particulars apply to
SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., 81, Lower Gardiner-street;
HENRY J. P. WEST, Esq., 33, North Great George's-street; or to
HENRY BASTABLE, Solicitor for the Owner and Petitioner, having the Carriage of the Sale, No. 26, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.
SALE IN DUBLIN ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of William Hovenden, Esquire, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Honorable Judge LONGFIELD, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will Sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December, 1860, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in Three Lots, the Fee and Inheritance of the under-mentioned Lands, and the Coal Mines and other Royalties under the Lands of Upper, Middle, and Lower Ballylehane, all situate in the Baronies of Ballyadams and Slievemarigue, in the Queen's County:—

No of Lot.	Barony.	Denominations.	Quantity of land Statute Measure.	Yearly Rent.	Griffith's Valuation.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Ballyadams	Lower Ballylehane, With the Royalties thereunder.	165 2 0	167 0 9	147 0 10
2	"	Middle Ballylehane, the Coal Mines and Royalties under the lands of Middle Ballylehane, containing 179A. 2R. 10P. statute measure, and under the lands of Upper Ballylehane, containing 202A. 3R. 28P. statute measure.	179 2 10	95 8 0	88 7 0
				200 0 0	
3	Slievemarigue	Tierernane	192 2 24	124 19 1	125 15 0
				587 7 10	

Proposals for the purchase of the Mines and Royalties, separate from the lands, will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale up to the 2nd day of November Next, and, if deemed sufficient, will be submitted by him to the Judge for approval.
Dated this 23d day of June, 1860.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
104a. 2r. 33p. of Lot 3 is in the Owner's possession, and is valued by the General Valuation of Ireland at £110, and the residue of the rent, £124 19s 1d, is paid by the tenants as per rental.
This Lot will be Sold subject to an annuity of £60 per annum, payable half-yearly to Mrs. Julia Hovenden, now aged about 80 years.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
Lot 1 and 2—The Lands of Ballylehane are of good quality, that portion called Lower Ballylehane being very prime; they are situate within seven miles of Athy, eight of Carlow, five of Castlecomer, and ten of Maryborough, and form part of the great coal district, extending into the county of Kilkenny. The roads are good, and communicating with the Railway and Canal at Athy, and afford both land and water carriage with Dublin and Waterford.
The Coal and Culm are of the best quality, and sell freely. The Coal Mines under Middle Ballylehane have been proved, and are worked by one of the tenants.
The tenants to the Mines of Upper Ballylehane are sinking a pit adjoining the Lands, for the purpose of working these latter mines, and are known, from the Coal worked in the adjoining Lands, to contain two seams of Coal, the under seam being believed to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal sold in the Queen's County, and have formed a company for the purpose of working said Mines, with others—capital, £20,000.
Lot 3—The Lands of Tierernane are of prime quality, and nearly all in grass, and are situate about four miles from Carlow, and seven miles from Athy.
Athy, Carlow, Maryborough, and Castlecomer are good Market and Post Towns, and the three former are stations on the Great Southern and Western Railway.
For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin; or to
THOMAS JAMESON, Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale, No. 189, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

DUNDRUM, COUNTY DUBLIN.
VILLA RESIDENCE.
TO BE SOLD, the Interest in the Lease of a desirable Villa Residence within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station. The House contains large Drawingroom and Conservatory, Dining Parlour, Library, and five Bedrooms, with servants' apartments, &c., Coach-house, Stable, and Out Offices. The grounds are handsomely planted, containing about six acres, including Lawn, Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Gardens fully stocked.
Apply to Mr. LEESON, 30, Westland-row, Dublin.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, South side, No. 3, Wellington-place, Upper Leeson-street (3 doors from the top of Waterloo-road), containing two sitting and three bedrooms, servants'-room, kitchen, scullery, &c.; gardens front and rear; hard and soft water on premises, which can be seen on application.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.
For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 43, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

COUNTY GALWAY.
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60A. Irish).
KILLOOSH, 246A. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station of M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to
MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq.,
Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Lodgings.

ROUNDTOWN—A respectable family will let a SITTING and BEDROOM, neatly furnished, to a single gentleman; Protestant preferred.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to "PAX," care of Mr. BAYLEY, 33, Bachelor's-walk.

£40 PER ANNUM will be given by an elderly Gentleman for BOARD AND RESIDENCE in a quiet, regular Protestant family in the suburbs; references given and required.—Address "E. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

THREE or FOUR VERY NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO BE LET, at 163, Great Brunswick-street (first house from Westland-row), suitable in every respect for people of distinction; the attendance good and terms moderate.

Auctions.

SALE BY AUCTION
OF A
PROFIT RENT
Of £63 per annum,
Arising out of a House Property on the
BACHELOR'S-WALK,
IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN,
Held for an unexpired term of 109 years, from the 25th of March last, subject to a Rent of £46 3s 1d per annum.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
In the Public Salerooms,
No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,
On To-morrow (TUESDAY), 20th of NOVEMBER, 1860,
At the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon,
The House and Premises situate No. 9, Bachelor's-walk, let by Lease for 31 years, from March 1852, at £65 per annum.
ALSO,
The Stores and Premises at the Rear of said House, let by Lease for 148 years from December, 1819, with a Clause to surrender every five years, at £46 3s 1d per annum, leaving the above Profit Rent of £63 per annum.
For Particulars of Title, &c., apply to Messrs. RICHARD and GEORGE L. CARTHCART, Solicitors, 106, Lower Baggot-street; or to
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers.

KING'S COUNTY.
Property in LAND, with Landed (late Incumbered) Estates Court Title.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the PUBLIC SALE ROOMS, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, in the city of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the LANDS OF IRISHTOWN and BALLYRIHEE, situate in the barony of Clonlost, and King's County, in One Lot.
The Lands are held in fee-farm, and contain about 1,128A 2R 29P statute measure, including about 174 acres of Bog, of like statute measure, subject to the yearly fee-farm rent of £24 15s 8d, and to produce and annual profit rent of £614 2s 10d.
The present rents are considered very low, and four of the tenants (the only ones) who have leases will readily give a premium for an additional term. The tenants are respectable and solvent, and the property presents many opportunities of improvement.
The turbary is very valuable. It was let this year for £150, and will bring at least from £250 to £300 yearly. There is a comfortable Farm House and Offices, and Demesne. The estate is situate within 11 miles of the assize town of Nenagh, 10 miles of Parsonstown (to which a branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway has been extended), and within 4½ miles of Roscrea, where there is a Station of the Railway.
A considerable portion of the purchase money may be left out for 5 or ten years, at £5 per cent.
Mr. ARMSTRONG HAYES, who is tenant to the demesne portion of the property, will show the Lands.
For rentals and further particulars application to be made to
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay.
Private offers will be received up to the 27th day of November, 1860, by
THOS. W. REEVES, Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale, 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

Insurances.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES:
George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Findyer-street.
William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income..............£77,000
Accumulated Funds..........£390,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET.
AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Ievers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Ballieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland;
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. £700,000.
FIRE.
NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq, and John Naylor, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq	Richard Houghton, Esq
Michael Belcher, Esq	Maxwell Hyslop, Esq
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A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
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Have removed to the Establishment of the late Mr. WM. MOSSOP, 19, NORTH EARL-STREET.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS,
As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.
Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.
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A magnificent assortment
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Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

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Kinahan's L L Whiskey	..	..	19s per gallon.
" 5 years old	..	..	17s 8d "
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Ditto rare old	..	..	6s 6d and 7s per flask.

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The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
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may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
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H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
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FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
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We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
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We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
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The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced.
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Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils.
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I beg to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.; Patent Cork Screws, Children's Knives and Forks, Masticating knives, Knife and Fork for persons with one hand, Instantaneous Pen Makers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in case; Hunting and Military Spurs, Saunders' American Razor Strop, Badger-hair Shaving Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste; Champagne Nippers, Flower Gatherers and Grape Scissors; Horse Clipping Scissors and Combs; Lamp Scissors, Paper Hangers' Scissors, Nail Files, Nail Nippers, Button Hooks, Corn Rasps, Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners; Superior Needles, Silver Thimbles, Silver and Steel Bodkins, Stilettoes, Mordan's Leads for Pencils, Steel Albert Chains and Watch Keys; Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety, and at Moderate Prices.
Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed. Blunt Knives Ground and Sharpened; Razors carefully Sharpened; Pen Knives Sharpened, or Newly Bladed; Scissors Ground and Sharpened, and all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired.
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The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
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Desire to call attention to their large assortment of Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays of the Newest Shapes and most beautiful designs.
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H. and Sons' assortment is large and complete; they would particularly call attention to
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REGISTER GRATES.
Our Stock is fully assorted.
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GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Woman, just disengaged; would take charge of a dairy, if required; has satisfactory discharges; no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

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A LADY, having no further occasion for the services of an old and faithful servant, is anxious to procure a situation for him as BUTLER, in a small, regular family; she could also recommend him as Caretaker, or Hall Porter; emolument not so much object as a comfortable situation.—Application to be made to "J. M.," 20, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, where every information can be given.

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SCHOOLMISTRESS.—Wanted for a Spiritual School, in the South of Ireland; she must be a good workwoman; one educated in the Church Education Training Schools would be preferred; salary £22 a year.—"M. P.," Mount Alto, Waterford.

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The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

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Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing
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A MEDICAL MAN, having a beautifully-situated residence in a healthy locality, within two hours' railway distance of Dublin, would take charge of an invalid, either bodily or mentally affected, who, along with cheerful society, would have the comforts and attention of a family house.—Address "Medicus," 70, Upper Baggot-street.

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SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
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If you want a good fit, moderate charges, and punctuality as to time, try
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A good assortment of ready-made VESTS, for Morning and Evening wear, to suit the seasons.
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Also some new and beautiful designs in JEWELLERY, CHAINS, &c.,
Amongst which will be found many novelties suited to Wedding Presents, &c.
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Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

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THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
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Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

WINES, &c.—FOR GENUINE OLD WINES, well selected, Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1841 to 1858, very Old Whiskeys, Hollands and Jamaica Rum, try the Tea and Wine Warehouse, 12 and 18, Great Denmark-street, established in 1837,
ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.
Orders by post executed with despatch.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.
Good Stout Port............ 26s per dozen.
Old Silky Port............ 30s to 36s
First-class Sherry........ 30s to 32s
Excellent Sherry.......... 26s
GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO., Direct Wine Importers, 30, HENRY-STREET.

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold Wholesale by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET,
and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

HUGH MOORE begs to inform the Trade that he has received the undermentioned consignments of this Season's Fruit, &c., which, with a large assortment of Drugs, Spices, &c., he offers on reasonable terms.
Ex "De Brus," s.s. and "Mystery," from Malaga and Denia.
2120 Whole, ½, and ¼ Boxes Bunch Muscated and Layer Raisins.
20 Whole and ½ Boxes Jordan Almonds.
1000 ½ and ¼ Boxes Valencia Raisins.
10 Boxes Valencia Almonds.
30 Bales Licorice Root.
Ex Othello, from Malaga.
150 Cases Cocoa Shell.
Ex Mavrocordatos, s.s., from Patras.
3 Butts, 5 Barrels, 50 Cases, } Finest Patras Currants.
Ex Atlas, s.s., from Smyrna.
3032 Assorted Packages Eleme Figs.
Ex De Brus, s.s., Bordeaux.
23 Cases French Plums, in Glass Jars and Richly Ornamented Cartoons.
100 Boxes Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
10 Cases Finest Lucca Oil.
87, Capel-street, November, 1860.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—
GRAHAM LEMON AND CO.'S CELEBRATED BATH PIPE
Has become so well known as a perfect cure for Coughs Colds, &c., even when every other application has failed, that spurious imitations are attempted. G. L. and Co. therefore caution their Friends and the Public to be particular in sending to the proper address.
GRAHAM, LEMON AND CO.,
STEAM CONFECTION MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY,
THE CONFECTIONERS' HALL,
49, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME.
DAVID WAKEFIELD, Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor.
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—JOHN TELFORD begs to inform his Friends, Customers, and the Public that he has ceased all connection with the Houses 19 and 20, Essex-street, known as Warren's, in the China and Glass Trade, having removed his business to the New and Extensive Premises 50, HENRY-STREET (opposite Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co.'s), where all orders will have his best attention. The late addition of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services to my large stock; also a new and elegant assortment of Chinese Lanterns, Gasaliers, Lamps, &c., in Glass, Ormolu, and Bronze, are well worth inspection, and will be sold at unusually low prices for cash.
The Crystal Palace, 50, HENRY-STREET.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland,
11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

OPENING OF THE NEW SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
133, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST.
J. CLOSE and CO., Proprietors.
We beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and the Public generally, that we have opened the above House for the Manufacture and Sale of first-class Harness and Saddlery goods.
Our stock will be found to comprise selections of every article in use in our line on the road, in the Hunting Field, on the Turf, in the Stable, and on the Farm.
It would be useless for us to quote prices, as that would be no test either of the quality or cheapness of our goods, but we respectfully solicit an inspection, and invite comparison with other houses.
J. CLOSE & CO., Saddlers and Harness Manufacturers, &c.,
133, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST,
Two Doors from Dycer's Repository.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—
The most Elegant Candle of the Season.
SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c.
WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

GAS-MAKING APPARATUS FOR PRIVATE HOUSES.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
call attention to their Patent Gas Apparatus, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices and Farm Steadings, can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles.
J. Edmundson and Co.'s Apparatus produces more Gas from a given quantity of Coal than any other, and the quality of the light produced far exceeds in brilliancy the Gas consumed in the principal towns of Ireland.
GAS FROM PEAT
can be produced from J. E. and Co.'s Apparatus, where Coal is dear and Peat plentiful.
The Apparatus is compact and inexpensive, and can be managed by any labourer or farm servant of common intelligence.
Estimates for all parts of the country given free of expense.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Gas Engineers, Contractors, and Ironmongers,
34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Education.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC
18, STEPHENS'-GREEN NORTH.
PIANOFORTE CLASS.—The Committee of the Academy have opened a JUNIOR LADIES' CLASS for the Pianoforte. Terms £6 per annum.
(By order)
R. WHEELER, Res. Sec.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur LE BASTIER (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, limited to four pupils; Schools and Families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE.
BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

DANCING AND KALISTHENIC EXERCISES,
23, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
Mr. HENRY GARBOIS begs respectfully to intimate that the Adult Class for the acquirement of all Fashionable Dances of the Season assemble as usual, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at Four o'clock. Public and Private Classes for Dancing meet daily for young Ladies, at his residence, 23, Lower Baggot-street. An Evening Class for Gentlemen, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Eight to Ten o'clock. A Kalisthenic Class, in Kingstown and Blackrock, for young Ladies, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Terms, &c., known on application to Mr. HENRY GARBOIS, at his residence, 23, Lower Baggot-street.

MONSIEUR G. LAUREN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN CLASSES
For Ladies, from Three to Half-past Four o'clock.
" Gentlemen, from Eight to Half-past Nine o'clock p.m.
Apply at 90, Charlemont-terrace, Ranelagh-road.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The Bank of England rate has been raised to £6 per cent., and as much as £7 per cent. was given for money during the last few days. A week since it was plenty at £4½ per cent.; a fortnight since under £4 per cent. A month since, £3½ per cent. was taken for short-dated paper; twelve months ago the bank rate of discount was only £2½ per cent. Would not this retrospective glance suggest the idea that the enhanced rate has only now swelled to the proportions it was gradually assuming, but it is not so. Money was comparatively abundant the entire year it is so now, and equal to the supply, though at increased rates, which are owing to the rather sudden and peculiar drain of specie which has been for some time observable in the Bank of France, and to the purchases made by this establishment. We must now refer the deficiency of bullion in the Bank of England, which has been to the extent of three millions and a half since this time twelvemonth. The causes which have produced those changes are various, and, as far as England is concerned, are not alarming, as a great portion of the bullion exported from this country is likely to again flow back, and with an increased margin of profit. There seems but little doubt, however, that some has been exported, and that more will follow, as the effect of a deficient harvest. In France, the harvest has been also one of the causes, while the vitality of trade and the increased expenditure for French military and diplomatic purposes have considerably affected the reserves of bullion in that country.

If the present drain were to come two months later, the effect would have been very unfavourable on the Bank of England. In the return now published, however, it is not so, the Government deposits showing an increase of over £800,000. The decrease in the bullion of £582,000 has been met by a corresponding decrease of circulation of £588,000. In the "other deposits" however, there has been a decrease of £510,000, and in the "other securities" an increase of £341,000, the two last items showing the extent of the increased demand for money and accommodation. The position of the Bank, therefore, is only rendered worse by the restriction of its powers for giving accommodation.

The Joint Stock Banks and discount houses have not increased their rate for deposits on call proportionately to the enhanced discount rate adopted at the Bank, and this favours the opinion that money will not likely be dearer.

To-day, the English Funds opened at the full prices of yesterday, and remained all day without the slightest movement. Operations in our local market were confined to New Three per Cents., which fell back to Thursday's prices, but appeared tolerably steady. The business in the Share market was not at all so limited as it usually is on Saturdays, and quotations in general indicated firmness.

In Banks—Transactions were restricted to Nationals, which were one-quarter higher than yesterday, but still procurable at the advance. There were sellers of Bank of Ireland Stock, and of Royal Bank Shares, and buyers of Hibernians at an improvement.

The half-yearly meeting of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company was held on yesterday, when a very satisfactory and full report was presented to the proprietor detailing the operations of the company during the half year. The profit amounted to £19,443 6s 11d, and the dividend declared was the usual one, being at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum. The company seem to have done all in their power to facilitate the cross-channel traffic, while the Government, on the contrary, have failed in the conditions proposed by themselves. The directors appear fully alive to the requirements of the new service, and one paragraph in their report referring to the new boats is worthy of being transcribed "on their power to make good passages under adverse circumstances, rather than extraordinary rapid ones in fine weather, will obviously depend the regularity of the mail communication." Having already passed a bill through Parliament relieving the shares of 1836 issue from the extra liability which was attached to them, we are now glad to find that they are resolved on amalgamating the various issues into one stock, and thus removing many of the inconvenience which have been hitherto continually arising in the transfer of the shares.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Royal Bank was held on Wednesday, when, as is usual with that establishment, a highly satisfactory report was presented:—It affords us great pleasure to refer to the prosperity of this bank, as a circumstance reflecting great credit upon the managers, who have conducted its operations with so much commercial ability—it also shows the expansion of trade in Dublin, and the increased requirements of commerce. The profit and loss account showed that after a deduction of £25,101, amount of dividend at the rate of £12 per cent. for the year, and the appropriation of £5,000 to the reserve fund, and £5,000 to the fund for bad and doubtful debts, there remained an unappropriated balance of £12,182,199.

In Steam—Atlantics continued to present a drooping appearance, and at a further drop of one-quarter more were still offering. The Original Shares of the City of Dublin Company were first dealt in without the dividend of £3 per share, which was declared yesterday. The quotation showed a fall of one-quarter from the previous prices which was recorded some few days since; steadiness was, however, manifested at the price marked. The new shares, on the contrary, continued the upward movement noticed for some time past, owing to the eagerness with which they were taken up; an advance of 5s was established to-day. British and Irish were again required; and Dundalks (limited) were offering at par.

In Mining Shares—There is evidently a considerable lull in the amount of excitement which has for some time characterised the dealings, especially in the small shares; this was particularly observable in Connorrees, the transactions in which were unusually limited to-day, compared with the extensive operations which have recently taken place, but which were, to a great extent, of a speculative character; the eagerness which was manifested to purchase shares; doubtless for the purpose of a speedy realisation of profit, had great influence on the market, and raised them to the extreme rate, at which they were but once negociated, the actual intrinsic worth of the Mine itself being almost lost sight of in the excitement which prevailed. Carysforts (1l) experienced a relapse, and closed weakly at the final rate, which was 3s lower than that of yesterday. Connorrees were likewise a shade lower, and still offering. General Mines realised yesterday's reduced price for cash, and an advance of 2s 6d for Deferred Transfer, the market being about stationary between the two quotations. Mining Company of Ireland were still in demand at an improvement of 5s. Wicklow Coppers were not quoted, the nominal rates being unchanged.

Dealings in Miscellaneous were limited to Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which steadily maintained last price. A considerable advance was required for Grand Canal Stock. National Insurance were still obtainable; and Patriotic Insurance were inquired for.

In Original Railway Securities, Cork and Bandons were without change; more being still required at the prices. Dublin and Droghedas (£75) barely sustained an advance of one-eighth. Midland Great Western of both denominations were operated in; the Whole Shares were one-eighth lower, and the Halves realised their previous value, there being still buyers of both at the close of business. £12 was again procured for Waterford and Kilkenny Stock. The other Original Shares were not dealt in; Great Southern Stock, and Dublin and Wexford, and Irish South Eastern Shares were on sale. In Preference—Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock fell back to a discount of 2s 6d; the market leaving off steadily, however, at the price. Par was again realised for Portadown and Dungannon 6 per Cents. Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents, Dublin and Wexfords 6 per Cents, and Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per Cents. (A) were all procurable at slightly enhanced rates.

The Custom Duties for the past week, have amounted to £18,659 0s. 6d. against £17,392 the corresponding week last year

	£	s	d
Tea,	8,015	6	8
Sugar,	1,507	1	5
Refined ditto,	501	12	6
Coffee,	102	11	0
Wine,	1,003	1	6
Spirits,	948	17	11
Tobacco,	5,829	4	1
Timber,	169	5	5
Miscellaneous,	981	16	0
Total,	18,659	0	6
Last year	24,871	10	7

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week, taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1,285
Manders and Co.,	309
Findlater and Co.,	279
F. and J. Sweetman,	168
J. Darcy and Son,	171
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	94
Watkins and Co.	82
All others,	138
Total	2,526

The following remarks on the metal market we take from the *Mining Journal*:—The former part of the week a very good inquiry existed, and higher prices seemed likely to be realised, but the great increase in the Bank rates have already to some extent checked the demand, although not at present to seriously affect the value of metals, yet one or two of the most speculative have naturally suffered a slight depreciation. Of course, the future position of metals greatly depends upon the tone of the Money market. Should the tightness continue for any length of time prices will undoubtedly recede; on the other hand, if the advance proves but of short duration, comparatively little injury will be sustained.

Copper—Several orders for manufactured have been put in hand, and the market is now much steadier. Cake and ingot have also improved. Sales of Burra Burra effected at £104, at which price there are still sellers of punds, £103 10s.

Iron—Our previous quotations for rails are without alteration. The demand for merchant bars continues satisfactory, and sellers have no difficulty in maintaining the late rise in prices. Staffordshire are unchanged. Swedish bars are saleable at £11 5s to £11 10s, Indian assortment. Scotch pigs, after reaching 53s, declined to 52s; to-day's quotation is 3d higher—52s 3d, cash.

Lead—For English pig, 5s extra is required, which the demand seems to justify, considerable sales having been made. Other kinds are inactive.

Spelter—Several transactions are reported, varying from £20 to £20 5s, the former price for parcels on the spot, £20 2s 6d for delivery ex ship, and £20 5s spring shipment. The market closed tolerably firm.

Tin—For arrival 1,500 to 2,000 slabs of Straits have been sold, stated to be at 131s. In Banca sales are not reported. The quotation in Holland is nominally 79fl. Sales of 1,000 slabs Billiton, 78½fl.

Tin-Plates—Prices are low, but sales are still difficult to make.

Steel—Swedish keg, ex ship, sold at £17; landed, £17 10s.

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices:—

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.
Consols	92¾	91¾
New Three per cents.	91¾	91¼
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	47	47½
Cork and Bandon	15	15½
Cork and Passage	10½	10½
Belfast Junction	43½	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	74¾	74½
Dublin and Kingstown	x d	x d
Dublin and Wicklow	5	5
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12	12
Great Southern and Western	[illegible]	112½
Irish South Eastern	5½	5½
Midland Great Western	52½	52
Waterford and Limerick	23½	23½
Bank of Ireland	241½	244½
Hibernian	37	37½
National	62½	63
Royal	27½	27½
Atlantic	4	3¾
City of Dublin	108½	105½
Steam Ship Building Co.	5½	5½
Dundalk	10	10
Carysfort Mining Co.	20s 6d	22s 0d
Connorree	55s 0d	53s
General Mining Company	4¼	4¼
Mining Co. of Ireland	13¾	13¾
Wicklow Copper	67½	69½
Alliance Gas	9¾	9¾

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 17.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92
Ditto for new account, 10th December	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91½ ¼
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244½
National	63
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3½
City of Dublin,	106 x d
Ditto Issue of 1860	6½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	55
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	22s
Connorree (Limited)	53s
General Mining Company (Limited) account	4½
Mining Company of Ireland,	13¾
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9¾
Grand Canal	25
Patriotic Insurance	6
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	15½
Dublin and Drogheda	74¾
Midland Great Western	52
Half Shares	26
Waterford and Kilkenny	12
Portadown, Dungannon, &c., 6 per cent. preference 'till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent.	25
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92½ ⅜	93	91½ ¾	91½ ¾	92	92¾
Ditto for Account		92	91¾ ⅞	91⅞ ¾		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ½	91½ ⅝	91⅝ ¾	91½	91¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	91¾		91¾ ⅞	91¾		
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—November 17.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91¾ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝ ¾
New Threes,	91⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91¾ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 5 dis.; Eastern Counties, 51; Caledonians, 93½; Great Northern, 112; Great Western, 71½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115½ 115¾ ½; London and North Western, 100 99½ ¾; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 131½ ¼; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½; York and North Midland, 87½ 88; London and South Western, 99½; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 114½ 12; Grand Trunks, 23½; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have opened rather dull at 93 one-fourth to three-eighth, and advanced to 93 three-eighth to one-half, and are now steady and firm at this price. Shares very inactive, and prices are without any material change, if anything a shade easier than they opened. Grand Trunk of Canadas are steady and firm at the advanced price. French inactive. Westerns very steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

There have been specie arrivals to-day from Australia to the amount of £570,000, and these seem likely for a short time to meet the wants of the buyers on behalf of the Bank of France, no farther withdrawals having taken place from London. The Stock market is comparatively firm, and in all departments of business there is an absence of distrust or excitement. The advices from Paris state that the Bank of France do not, at all events for the present, intend to make any further advance in their rate of discount. The drain of gold from that establishment still continues to be very active. It must therefore be inferred that they will continue their system of obtaining supplies from this side. This contingency, however, need excite no uneasiness. The Bank of France cannot obtain more from us than we owe. This present plan consists in bringing up all the bills upon London that have been lying in the portfolios of the Paris bankers waiting maturity, and by suddenly causing the whole to be transmitted thither for discount, a great sum has been raised. Owing to the advance in our rates a French merchant can get his bills discounted in gold at the Bank of France for 4½ per cent., and can employ the amount at 6 per cent. by sending to his correspondents in London, if he is sufficiently acute to do so. After the first difficulty, the entire affair adjusts itself by a natural and infallible process. At the same time the limitation of orders for foreign produce, and the postponement of investments operate to reduce our transactions every quarter, and the groundwork is laid of a general reaction. Under these circumstances, all persons can fully estimate future possibilities, and free themselves from vague apprehensions. The effect of the clear view taken by the public of the monetary events of the week has been satisfactorily exemplified to-day in the Stock Exchange, where Consols have experienced a rebound of one-quarter per cent., which has almost brought them back to the highest prices previously current. The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was active, and exactly on the same scale as that of yesterday. The last price from Paris this evening was 99f. 95c., showing a recovery of more than one-quarter per cent. In the Foreign Exchange this afternoon, the rise in the rate of discount caused bills to be less in demand. A general advance took place, especially as regards Paris and Hamburgh. The silver market to-day was flat at a decline of one-eighth.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

More confidence was shown yesterday in financial circles, particularly in the afternoon. The arrival of £570,000 in gold from Australia, although instantly taken for the Bank of France, has prevented any further withdrawal from the Bank of England. It appears from the accounts from Paris that although the pressure for gold at the Bank of France continues, the councils of that establishment have decided on not raising the rate of discount further at present. The funds have accordingly risen one-eighth per cent., and closed with a strong appearance. British Railway stocks exhibited a general recovery, *bona fide* holders having refrained from selling. The most remarkable rally however, was in stock of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which rose about 3 per cent. All the markets closed at the best point of the day, and a further improvement occurred in several instances after the close of the Stock Exchange. The Discount market present an anxious and unsettled appearance. No business appears to have been done below the Bank minimum; in many quarters 6½ per cent. was the lowest rate. Three months' paper could not be negociated below 7 per cent., whilst on six months' 8 per cent. was asked; accommodation was not freely granted even to regular customers. The amount of business at the Bank, though not amounting to a pressure, was large. In the Stock Exchange, rate for short loans on Government securities, was about 4 per cent.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The changes shown in the Bank returns have tended to allay the apprehensions; but business is inactive. The Funds are quoted same as yesterday, but scarcely as strong. British Railway Stocks generally steady. A fresh recovery has taken place in Grand Trunk of Canada.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse has been flat. Rentes closed at 69f 85, or 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 17.—Sugar market steady, but rather quiet. Coffee from Mocha sold at 105s to 128s. Tea—public sales of 600 packages, are going at about previous prices. Rice—14,600 hhds Moulmain, taken in at 11s, damaged sold at 8s 6d to 10s 9d. Saltpetre quiet, holders more disposed to realise. Produce markets generally flat. Tallow market steady.

WOOL SALES, NOVEMBER 17.—There has been a full attendance of home buyers at these sales to-day, by whom the greater part of the wool offered was purchased. Middlings rule active.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 17.—5,000 bales sold, Imports, 5,063.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Nov 18.—Moderate supply of wheat from growers, condition generally damp, and demand slow at barely last Saturday's rates. South country and foreign held at full rates, but scarcely anything done. Flour—No demand, and prices nominally unaltered. Barley—Both malting and grinding, 1s per quarter lower. Oats—Slow sale, and easier to buy. Beans and peas firm at late rates.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 17.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 51s 6d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 6d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market very firm.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, Nov. 16.—Farmers' delivery moderate, all descriptions cleared off at last week's prices. At the Corn Exchange a moderate attendance, and a small business passing at about former rates. No change in the value of flour.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, Nov. 17.—There was a small supply of wheat and oats at market to-day, and liberal of barley. Wheat and oats met a slow sale at a decline of from 6d to 1s per barrel on the former, and 6d to 9d on the latter. Barley was in good demand, at fully last Saturday's prices. White wheat, 30s to 31s; red, 27s to 29s 6d; white oats, 15s to 15s 9d; black, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; barley, 17s to 20s 6d.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 19.—White wheat, 26s to 35s; seed do, 33s to 36s; red wheat, 24s to 36s; oats seed do, 32s to 34s 6d; barley 13s 6d to 20s 6d; oats, 11s 6d to 15s 9d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 17.—First, 118s; seconds, 109s; thirds 101s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 88s; sixths, 68s. 1,750 in market.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about previous quotations. The shipments from China to Great Britain, according to the latest advices, were 25,410,100lbs, against 15,000,800lbs in the same period last year.

Sugar—Owing to the advance in the value of money in the discount market, all raw sugars have moved off heavily since our last report, and in some instances prices have had a drooping tendency. Native Madras has sold at 34s 6d; Siam, 43s 6d to 47s; Cochin China, 42s to 43s; brown Penang, 34s; Havana, 40s 6d to 47s; and Porto Rico, 42s 6d to 49s per cwt. We have no quotable change to notice in the value of refined goods; but the demand is much restricted. Crushed and pieces support previous rates.

Molasses—There is very little inquiry for any kind. Prices, however, are tolerably firm.

Coffee—Plantation kinds have moved off slowly, and prices have ruled a shade lower. Other qualities have supported previous currencies.

Cocoa—Next to nothing is doing in this article, and prices are almost nominal.

Rice—This market has continued firm, but without change in price. Old Moulmein has sold at 11s 6d; Arracan, 11s 3d per cwt.

Fruit—A good business is doing in currants, at steady prices, and Valencia raisins have advanced to 42s per cwt.

Saltpetre—The demand is heavy, at about previous rates. A few parcels have sold at 48s 6d per cwt.

Cotton—Very little business is doing, and prices are almost nominal.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp has changed hands slowly, at about previous rates. In flax very little is passing.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is dull, at 52s 6d cash, mixed numbers. Spelter, on the spot, has found buyers at £20 5s per ton. Lead is in improved request, on former terms. Other metals are heavy.

Spirits—The demand for Rum is steady, at 2s for proof Demerara, and 1s 8d to 1s 9d for proof Leewards. The transactions in brandy have not increased. In grain spirit very little is passing.

Oil—Linseed oil is quoted at £29 15s to £30; foreign refined rape, £45; brown, £42 10s; fine palm, £47 10s to £48. Cod was held at £36. Spirits of turpentine, 33s to 34s per cwt.

Tallow—P Y C is firm at 61s to 61s 3d per cwt. on the spot, and at 62s for January to March delivery.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 19.
India (Calcutta), China Australia, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Nov 19.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Nov 20.
America (New York) [S]	6 a m Nov 20.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 23.
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, NOV. 19.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Hamlet" and "The Secret."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Wallace, the hero of Scotland," "A Regular Fix," "Dearest Mamma." To conclude with "The Siamese Twins."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 17th, amounted to 66,378, making a daily average of 11,063 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—
(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines........................ 1s 0d
Every additional line.................... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines........................ 1s 0d
Every additional line.................... 0s 2d
The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in *every* case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

"THE IRISH TIMES"
may be had
Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

WINTER SUITS.
RICHARD ALLEN respectfully calls attention to the large Stock of TWEEDS, appropriate for entire Suits, which will be found in his Stock, viz.:—
"OUR OWN" IRISH MAKE TWEEDS.
FANCY SCOTCH TWEEDS.
FANCY MIXTURE MELTONS.
WEST OF ENGLAND SILK MIXTURES.
IRISH FRIEZES.
All these will be found to comprise an assortment suitable for Morning Wear—in act for that style of Dress now so generally worn.
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
N.B.—An extensive variety in the Ready-made Department.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

The conduct of the Police at the fire in Henry-street was the subject of a magisterial investigation at Capel-street Police-office on Saturday. The Police are a very favoured body. Whenever any of that body is charged with assault, he is tried before a Magistrate who is a Police-officer, and in a court which is specially a Police Court. It is as if a civilian who had a complaint against a soldier could only proceed against him before an officer of his regiment and a military court. The evidence given in favour of the Police was chiefly derived from Police-constables. Mr. Rawson, who was most severely injured, swore that at the time the assault took place the fire was not burning very strong; "there was no shouting, rioting, or violence of any kind;" when the order to charge was given he ran; his hat was knocked off by a blow from a baton; on stooping to pick it up he received a blow which knocked him senseless; he was certain that the blow was given by a Policeman; he had done nothing offensive in word or deed; the blow on the head did not satisfy his assailants, "he received several kicks and blows upon the shoulders and legs." Mr. Rawson's brother confirmed the testimony. There was no noise or tumult; the people were very orderly. He saw a Policeman strike his brother on the forehead. When his brother was knocked down senseless, the police were going to strike at him again, but "a man rushed in between them with a stick, "and said it was disgraceful."

Mr. Butler also swears that when the order to charge was given the conduct of the people was perfectly quiet; in fact, "the mob could not be quieter."

Bellingham Kelly saw Constable 118 C knock off Mr. Rawson's hat and kick him. Kelly was behind the policeman, and went up beside him, and looked at his number.

The defence was that the blow was not given by 118 C, but by some other constable. This defence is similar to that of an *alibi* in criminal cases. In the evidence given for the defence there are some strange contradictions which, before a civil judge, would have been thoroughly sifted.

Patrick Cogan swore that there was a stout man there at the time of the assault. *He believes it was the Lord Mayor* who told the police *to charge*. The Lord Mayor in his evidence softens this down to "I told the police *to put the people back* as far as Sackville-street or Moore-street.

Then came the evidence of three constables in defence of their comrade. 91 C did not draw his baton, "though some had batons in their hands." He was one of those who can be blind and deaf conveniently, for "he saw nobody knocked down," nor "a stroke of a baton given." 118 C could not have struck anyone without his seeing him. 165 C also swore that 118 C "was not the man that struck "the blow," and then adds "he did not see anyone "knocked down, nor any blow struck." The case was dismissed, on the ground that Constable 118 C was not identified as the man who struck the blow. Kelly, certainly, had identified him, but then, in the judgment of the magistrate, "Kelly was mis-"taken."

The next case was that of Mr. Harris against Sergeant Bennett. Mr. Harris is an agent for the Imperial Insurance Company, and had business at the fire. He wished to pass into Sackville-street, and the Police directed him to turn to the right. When he did so he was refused egress. He appealed to the sergeant, and then "was beaten, and kicked, "and pushed back very violently," In this case, Mr. Superintendent Campbell swore that in the early part of the evening he ordered the Police to draw their batons, but when the Police were reinforced the batons were not drawn—*i.e.*, about the time when Mr. Rawson was knocked down.

Mr. Stronge, in acquitting Sergeant Bennett, dwelt upon the fact that Bennett offered to give his number and abide the consequence, as a proof of innocence. It might be that the Sergeant was certain that no evidence could convict a policeman. The *esprit du corps* is manifested by Mr. Stronge in the following terms:—"He was much gratified at the "result of the inquiry, for Sergeant Bennett was "known to him for a considerable time, and had been "attached to College-street Police Office."

It follows from this case, that unless three or four persons make up to a policeman, laying about him with his baton, and carefully examine the small letters on his collar, there will always be a successful *alibi* or imperfect identification. It also would appear that in cases where civilians appeal against policemen, the latter have everything to their advantage. They have comrades who see nothing of any violence, nobody knocked down, no one with drawn batons: they have, as the judicial officer of the court, a *police* magistrate, they are tried in their own court, and they "have been known to the magistrate for a "considerable period."

For the defence we leave this calm *resume* of the evidence to the judgment of the public.

The great difficulty anticipated in the union of the several provinces of Italy under one Government and head, arose from the municipal character of their former constitutions. For ages these several provinces had been detached; they had each their own court, their own forms of procedure, and, in many respects, their own peculiar customs. To insist upon carrying out the theory of centralisation to its extreme would be to create in Italy the form of Government which has created such dissension in Austria. *There* the seven races of which the mass of Austrian subjects is made up, were deprived of their individuality, and forced to fit the Procrustean diplomacy of Bureaucracy. Only when the heterogeneous elements appeared on the point of severing from each other violently has the Austrian Cabinet retraced its steps, and endeavoured to confer some degree of individuality on those States which it so lately struggled to compress into one, regardless of national pride or feeling. Farini, in his report, just delivered to Victor Emmanuel, has shown that it is not intended to destroy the individuality of the several States which now are comprised in "Italy, one and undivided." He aims at renovating throughout Italy military traditions and a military spirit, and regards this not merely as an element of strength, but as the means of instructing a nation in discipline and duty. Besides this military unity, to be formed by the creation of a vast army, under one discipline, and with a common standard, the scattered members of the Italian race must amalgamate into one State in a civil capacity. Still the traditions and interests of the old States of Italy must be respected "so far as they are not contrary to the principles of "unity." The traditional development of *local* activity is to be preserved "as a guarantee of civilisa-"tion and liberty against the usurpations of an "excessive centralisation." Specially are these local interests to be preserved in Southern Italy from the vast importance of the Neapolitan State, and because its capital is one of the most populous and illustrious cities of Europe. The ultimate organisation of all the provinces must be left to the decision of a Parliament collected from all, but the principle to be observed is that "the great provinces "of Italy may remain free in the administration of "their private interests, and yet be firmly joined in "the representation of a strong state." There will thus be a triple sphere of action for the Italians, "the state, the province, and the city." The various capitals will have all their local influence, and at the same time will find that influence increased by the collective vitality of the nation.

Farini devotes his first exertions to complete the preparations requisite to organise the provinces for the exercise of their electoral rights, and in the meantime to secure moral and material order, which has been affected, "not by a political change, but by the "evil and corrupt influence of the fallen dynasty." Great public works will be at once undertaken, for a people fully employed is seldom reactionary. Railroads will be formed to facilitate communication between the different members of one great state. All plans having for their object the revival of agriculture and commerce are to be promptly and diligently examined; and "public charity" is no longer to be confined to the distribution of bread, but is to dispense to the poor "moral education and a sense of "human dignity."

Farini proves himself to be a wiser politician than the most experienced of Whig statesmen. The latter have embraced the centralising theory as eagerly as if it had proved successful in Austria. Bureaucracy would deprive Ireland even of the forms of nationality, and eventually transfer our customs to London, and our courts of law to Westminster Hall. Farini doubts not the loyalty of the new subjects of Victor Emmanuel, but he knows human nature, and experience has taught him that to rob provinces of their individuality is to make them the subjects, not the equals, of the favoured district which is the nucleus of centralisation. Florence, Milan, Naples, are contented to be sister capitals with Turin, not mere provincial towns. Farini's report is a manifesto against centralisation in London as well as in Turin.

Few, perhaps, may have either leisure or inclination to read through the preliminary notice of the New Dublin Water Works Bill. It may be desirable to sketch out, without technicalities or verbiage, the path of the Vartry until it reaches Dublin. To most of our readers the Vartry is well known as the beautiful stream which chafes and frets among the rocks of the Devil's Glen, and loses itself in the Leitrim, and finally in the sea at Wicklow harbour. A line drawn from Delgany through the Glen of the Downs will touch the head springs of the Vartry close to "Grouse "Lodge." The river flows, gathering strength through Whitehall, Bloomfield, Glendarrah, and Calary, until it reaches Roundwood, so well known to visitors to the county Wicklow. At "Waters-bridge" the first reservoir is to be formed in the bed of the river itself. A conduit to catch the Ballyduff stream, and convey it to this reservoir, is to be erected at the little townland of Knockfadda. A second reservoir will be formed at the boundary point between Roundwood and Darragh, ending at Annagolaen-bridge. Two other catchwater conduits are to collect the tributary streams in this quarter. From the last reservoir a conduit is to pass through Keeloge, Monalin, Newtown-mount-kennedy, Seasonpark, Johnstown, Holywell, Bellevue, Woodlands, Kilmurry, Kilmacanog, Glencap, Cookstown, Old Connaught, Shankill, Loughlinstown, Carrickmines, Cherrywood, Cabinteely, Foxrock, Newpark, Galloping-green, where a large tank or reservoir is to be erected. From this point the conduit will pass through Stillorgan, the townlands of Merrion and Booterstown, Roebuck, Trimlestown, Donnybrook, Baggotrath, and Ranelagh North, terminating at Eustace-bridge, in Leeson-street. Allowing for curves and deflections, the conduit and reservoirs will occupy a line of upwards of twenty miles. Two rates, the amount of either of which is not specified, are to be collected, one in respect of the supply of water for public or sanitary purposes, the other for the supply of water for the use of dwellinghouses. The latter is to be collected from the occupiers of the houses; the former, from the owners of the several properties.

We have omitted in this abstract the names of several of the places through which the conduit is to pass, designing merely to mark out its course, so as to be generally understood. It is not probable that any opposition will be given to any portion of the bill, excepting the clause which reimburses that portion of the Corporation, which insisted upon forcing an obnoxious bill through Parliament in direct opposition to the wishes of the citizens.

When Lord Derby resigned office, the Whig and Radical journals, "on the best authority," proclaimed that the noble earl would never again take an active part in politics. They were answered at once by the Earl himself in his speech at the Liverpool banquet. During the late session Lord Derby has been constant in attendance at the House of Lords, and has probably taken a more prominent part in politics than in any previous year. The same journals now find grounds for supposing that Lord Derby has retired from public life, because Mr. Disraeli, Lord Malmesbury, and Lord Stanley, have actually dined together! The following paragraph is taken from the *Daily News* of Saturday:—

> The recent reports that the Earl of Derby, although recovered from his late severe attack of gout, will not henceforth take the prominent part in politics which he has hitherto done, receive some encouragement from the assembly, at the country residence of Mr. Disraeli, of the other leading members of the Tory party, including Lord Malmesbury and Lord Stanley.

The writer of the above paragraph seems not to be aware that after a severe attack of gout a little relaxation from public excitement is desirable, especially when there is no immediate necessity for exertion. If Lord Derby was not present at the dinner party given by Mr. Disraeli, Lord Derby's son, Lord Stanley, was. Had Lord Derby been present, and Lord Stanley absent, what interesting "reports" would have been circulated by the Radical press. The Whigs may be painfully convinced, when the House of Lords assembles, that Lord Derby does intend "to take a prominent part in "politics." In all these rumours of retirement, &c., "the wish is father to the thought."

The *Times* on the Visit of the Empress of the French:—

> The fine weather of these last autumn days has brought us an unexpected guest. Although we do not go so far as the French mayor of the other day, and believe that Imperial visitors can distil the rain clouds and hasten the laggering harvest, yet, for the sake of those poor prisoners of State, we rejoice to learn that they have sunshine on their rare excursion, and that their few days of liberty are not made by the weather as pleasureless as those of Sejed, King of Ethiopia. A few days since no one would have thought that the fair Empress Eugenie, reversing the course of the swallow, would flit northward through the misty air and long shadows of November, and make her home for a time in a Scottish castle. The weather has brought this unusual favour on our "brumous isle," as French writers used to call it. An earthquake of the last century is described as having "had the honour" to be noticed by the Royal Society; so the clear sky and the pure air which are now rewarding the patience of so many months have received the attention of the Imperial lady, and induced her to venture into a land which her countrywomen would at this season dread as little better than the Arctic Regions.
>
> Her Majesty the Empress will be heartily welcomed by the inhabitants of North Britain, though they cannot promise her even a week's continuance of the weather she now enjoys. Rain or snow, howling winds, or frost that sends the hardiest shepherd shivering to his fire, may greet her on her entrance into the inclement land where she has been tempted to sojourn. Yet the Empress comes for health, and health is best ensured by a perfect change of place, and air, and habits of life. From this point of view the journey seems likely to be most successful. Nothing can be imagined more different from the life of Paris, or even of Biarritz, than that of a Scottish mansion. The fresh moist air, invigorating to those whose lungs can bear it, the exercise, and the freedom from restraint, are sure to have beneficial effects upon the invalid, and even the storms which will possibly for days together sweep round the walls of Hamilton Palace may be not without their charm to one who has had enough of blue skies and sultry motionless air. But, probably, most of our readers will think, judging her Majesty by themselves, that the chief pleasure of this excursion must be its freedom and privacy. Without imitating the moralists, and contrasting the happiness of a peasant with the toils and mortifications of a King, one may say with truth that the position of a wealthy private individual in these times—of an English Peer, for instance—is far preferable to that of a crowned head. To be able to emerge into publicity and retire into privacy at will is the privilege of the class to which the Duke of Hamilton belongs; but for some seven years it has been denied to his illustrious guest. Since Mademoiselle de Montijo became the wife of the French Emperor she has been subjected to all the burdens, and more than the usual anxieties, of Royalty. A Constitutional Queen, or even the consort of a Legitimate Autocrat, may be worried by etiquette, or hampered by the requirements of her position; but at least that position is secure and well understood. Unless some very improbable event take place, she will always remain on the throne which she has ascended. She receives the deference which is paid to those who are born to the rank they enjoy, or whose adopted house has been strengthened in its authority by the lapse of ages. However, the Empress of the French has not enjoyed in full these advantages. Though the wife of the most powerful Continental Monarch, she belongs to a private station by birth, and is now a member of a dynasty which can hardly be called secure. Her husband, during a reign of twelve years, has been twice engaged in great wars, and in the last led his army in person, and exposed his life with hardihood. Desperate men have planned his assassination, and on one occasion nearly accomplished it. Had he perished in the streets of Paris or on the plains of Lombardy, he would have left a young wife as the guardian of an infant son among the most restless and excitable people in Europe. What days and nights of anxiety must not the Empress have passed when laden with the splendid burthen of the Regency, and waiting for the news of the most sanguinary conflicts of this age! These causes of fatigue and depression have been added, in the case of our new guest, to the inevitable listlessness generated by the routine of a Court. What wonder, then, that health should be benefited by any change which should banish anxiety and etiquette?
>
> The English people cannot show their respect for the Empress better than by acquiescing in that *incognito* which she wishes to preserve. Private persons often desire to pass through a town or district without visiting their friends who inhabit it, and we must presume that such is the desire of the French Court on the present occasion. The relations of England and France are amicable; it might almost be said cordial; but there can be no reason for any demonstration, either metropolitan or provincial. The Empress passes, we believe, as a Countess; she entered London in the most unostentatious manner, and lodged at a private hotel during her stay. This is a sufficient intimation that the *incognito* is meant for a reality, and it would be inexcusable to violate it. As to the behaviour of private persons, that is a matter of individual good taste, and we can only hope that our Scotch friends will control their curiosity within the bounds of politeness. The best tribute of respect which they can pay to the Empress, and, we may add, to their own Sovereign, is to allow such privacy to the inmate of Hamilton Palace that she may remember her Scotch trip with pleasure, and be willing, should the opportunity present itself, to come among them again. Republicans in the New World have lately learnt to assume the fervour of loyalty, and Monarchists in the Old may gracefully assume the reserve of Republicans now. Let the public character of the Empress Eugenie be never forced upon her while she remains on our soil.
>
> Strangely enough, while one Imperial lady is looking for health among the damp and storms of Scotland, another is on the point of quitting the shores of Europe for a warmer clime. The youthful Empress of Austria is in a state which causes some anxiety to her physicians, and has been recommended to pass the winter at Madeira or the Azores. The Queen of England has, we believe, placed a yacht at the service of the Empress, who will shortly embark. It is to be hoped that her Majesty's delicate health is not the symptom of any deep-rooted malady, and that the bright skies of an almost tropical island will restore the freshness and beauty which captivated the Austrian capital six years ago. To both the illustrious travellers we wish full enjoyment of their trip, and, knowing how much that makes life happy and valuable is enfeebled by monotony, we learn with pleasure that the customs of Courts do not deny the highest personages those excursions which are now in the power of the humblest among their subjects.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

Garibaldi's agents are purchasing arms already. A commission of Italian gentlemen, and among them young J. R. Garibaldi, has gone in his name to Liege, and more will yet be heard in connexion therewith when the time for action comes. A subscription has been started at Brighton, to present a people's testimonial to Italy's liberator. The name of Garibaldi will evoke a frenzy from the humbles, and millions in the British Empire will contribute, if the subscription become national.

The romance of this week, Miss Sheddon's case in the Court of Probate, has awakened a thorough sympathy in all London circles. A lady who insists on conducting her own case, though Sir Hugh Cairns and Macaulay press for time and choose to abandon it rather than risk the interests at stake, and who decides on examining her witnesses, whilst her counsel sits quiet by her side and the judge protests against such irregular conduct, must have a good fund of Scotch pluck in her veins. Miss Burdett Coutts gets the credit of supplying Miss Sheddon with the necessary funds to carry on the war. The attack on Sir Hugh Cairns in connexion therewith, by the *Globe*, is universally scouted. Speaking of our bar, I am reminded that a number of the leading lawyers here purpose to entertain Berryer, the French advocate, at a public dinner. The Inns of Court Rifle Corps will be reviewed by General M'Murdo on the 1st of December, so as to accommodate the lawyers just rid of Term and Westminster, who shall not have started for the winter assizes. Colonel Brewster, the son of the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, of the Irish bar, is an universal favourite with his men, and a man must possess no ordinary qualities to make himself popular with 650 lawyers. Various reasons, religious and political have been assigned for the visit to Scotland of the French Empress. A rumour is circulated among the fashionable circles of London, to account for this abrupt journey which I have not yet seen in print, and is worthy of passing notice. One of our monthly serials recently contained an article expatiating on the blessings imparted to a household by a mother-in-law. Not being in a position to form an opinion on the subject, I was quite sure the writer had arrived at a proper estimate on this point of domestic economy; but I am told that the Emperor of the French has come to a diametrically opposite conclusion, and, having determined to rule his own house and place, will not submit to the interference of his mother-in-law. The Empress, inconsolable at the lamented death of her universally esteemed sister, purposed, it is said, to have her mother to reside with her; but Napoleon having enjoyed the blessed privilege to satiety long since, would not stand a second trial, and was inflexible to all entreaties. Hence a little family quarrel, and a temporary break up of the establishment. Time alone can tell on which side the victory shall be proclaimed, but the West-end mothers-in-law pronounce Eugenie a martyr and herald of progress. Her Majesty travels under the title of Countess De la Mothe Beavior. I may, however, add that the well informed do not consider this a sufficient motive for the abrupt step—so abrupt that a common cab was hired at London Bridge to convey her to Claridge's—but declare that the Emperor's intrigues have decided her in taking so momentous a step.

Brave Dundonald! We saw the last of him. His ashes rest in the abbey from which his banner was removed in disgrace, and the constituents whom he once honoured now possess his bones. To the disgrace of the Liberal Administration, both Gladstone in town, chafing for work, and Palmerston and Russell in attendance on dinner parties, to make speeches at one another, not a member of this *Liberal* Ministry could snatch a minute to pay a tribute of respect to one of whom the world was not worthy. Was it any wonder that Lord Brougham, looking round the Abbey during the funeral for the Government deputation, conspicuous by its absence, called out, in his impetuosity, "It would have done honour to *them*; he did not want it?" Even an official representative from the Admiralty was not present to pay respect to an English Admiral. The Conservatives were sneered at, some time since by the Government organs on account of their absence from Macauley's obsequies, but their footsteps have been trodden in disgracefully in the present instance. To the honour of the Prince Consort be it told, that since "the Old Man's Death," he has insisted on his banner as a Knight of the Bath being replaced in St. George's Chapel, Windsor—a retributive act he was not spared to see. It is said he died penniless, and that the castle of Dundonald had been mortgaged for £400, to meet an emergency.

A rumour prevails generally that when one Klotz Rowsell called upon Mr. Sidney Herbert about our Volunteers' visit to Paris, he was not showed the door, but that an equally significant hint not to return was intimated. The Rothschild family get the credit of having placed Klotz Rowsell in his present ridiculous position. Whether at the suggestion of Napoleon, who has latterly cultivated assiduously acquaintance with this money-lending firm, or of their own motion, the family have done their utmost in urging on the visit. Perhaps the fact of the Baron's note of introduction, caused the Duke of Cambridge to give a courteous reply, which meant nothing, to the wily editor, but his private sentiments were known to be opposed to the idea. You see that one of the Rothschilds, the chairman of the Great Northern Railway of France, promised an enormous reduction of fares to the Volunteers, but all would not do, and Mocquard's last position in disavowing the scheme puts an end to the miserable farce, and shows the French Secretary's folly in a new light. Balfe's new opera is in full rehearsal at Covent Garden, and will be produced at the end of the month. The libretto, written by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, is founded on a story of Pryantino, the Bravo of Venice, which has already been dramatised.

Bancroft's ninth volume of the "History of the United States" is in the Press, and will shortly appear.

Various inquiries have been made at the proper quarters for a return of newspaper stamps issued to the different daily and weekly journals in Great Britain and Ireland, and which, having been moved for last session, should long since have been in the hands of the public, but the printer moves with leaden wings in the recess, and there is not much expectation of the return being printed before the House meets again.

No less than three new penny papers are spoken of as likely to herald the commencement of the coming session. Mr. Stiff, the well-known proprietor of the *London Journal*, is named as the probable proprietor of one. The staff and plant of an Edinburgh paper, to be transferred to London, as the foundation of an organ for the semi-religious, semi-political world, otherwise the English dissenters threaten to issue a journal in opposition to the *Star and Dial*, and the movements of a third are more indefinite; but none of them seem desirous of advocating Conservatism. Truth, like a torch, the more it's struck it shines!

"Gramley Parsonage" will, it is said, be brought out in a new shape on the stage.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 16.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, Lady Caroline Barrington, Viscount Hinchinbrook, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Dr Acland, Mr. G. D. Englehart, Captain Grey, and Major Teesdale. The party also included the Duke and Duchess of Somerset and Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, who arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

The Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk and Viscount Falkland have returned to Yorkshire, from visiting the Marchioness Frances Anne of Londonderry, in Durham.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Newcastle will receive the Garter in the gift of her Majesty by the death of the Duke of Richmond.

The funeral of the late Earl of Cawdor took place on Tuesday last, at Chilton Church, a short distance from Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire. It was conducted in a private manner, the mourners being confined to the present earl and the members of the family.

The Rev. Mr. and Lady Helena Newenham are sojourning at Brynkinall, North Wales, the seat of Viscount Dungannon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Browne have left Dublin for Browneshill.

John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E., and Lady have left the Gresham Hotel for London.

The Very the Dean of Armagh and Mrs Disney have arrived in town.

Captain and Mrs Vavasour have arrived in town.

THEATRE ROYAL—ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

So frequently of late years has the statement been made, and from a combination of circumstances so well founded did it appear to be, that it had almost been received as an axiom, that the drama had not only declined, but was absolutely dead. We wish not to be understood as expressing an objection to the wide-spread taste for music in its various branches; on the contrary, we applaud this public appreciation and cultivation of the science of harmony as at once affording pleasure of the highest order, and promoting refinement of thought and feeling; but we should regret, and in this sentiment we anticipate general concurrence, that society should either become insensible to the claims and merits of the drama, or even appear to treat it with a neglect of which it is most undeserving. Rightly directed and efficiently illustrated by those who entered upon the profession of the stage with the loftiness of purpose and impassioned zeal, indispensable for success in the vocation, there is no agent more potential for the advancement of public morals or intellectual culture, than the drama. Impressed with these ideas, we were pleased, upon entering the Theatre Royal, on Saturday evening, to see demonstrated, by the presence of a crowded assembly, that the educated classes of our city can, when afforded a proper opportunity, show they have as been an appreciation as ever was their want of true genius and worth, whether manifested in the work of the dramatist or in the actor. The crowded appearance of the house, the spirit of expectancy and enthusiasm which prevailed, forcibly reminded old play-goers of years gone by, when the drama flourished, when Kemble, Siddons, and the elder Kean excited

uthful Empress of Austria is
me anxiety to her physicians
nded to pass the winter at
The Queen of England has
at the service of the Empress.
It is to be hoped that her
is not the symptom of any
that the bright skies of an
ill restore the freshness and
he Austrian capital six years
ous travellers we wish full en-
knowing how much that makes
s enfeebled by monotony, we
the customs of Courts do not
es those excursions which are
umblest among their subjects.

RRESPONDENCE.
IN CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Saturday.
e purchasing arms already
an gentlemen, and among
aribaldi, has gone in his
will yet be heard in connexion
for action comes. A subscrip-
righton, to present a people's
rator. The name of Garibaldi
the humbles, and millions in
ntribute, if the subscription
ek, Miss Sheddon's case in the
akened a thorough sympathy
lady who insists on conduct-
Sir Hugh Cairns and Macaulay
abandon it rather than risk the
decides on examining her wit-
sits quiet by her side and the
irregular conduct must have a
in her veins. Miss Burdett
supplying Miss Sheddon with
rry on the war. The attack
connexion therewith, by the
ted. Speaking of our bar, I am
of the leading lawyers here
yer, the French advocate, at a
of Court Rifle Corps will be
Murdo on the 1st of December,
lawyers just rid of Term and
ot have started for the winter
r, the son of the Right Hon.
he Irish bar, is an universal
and a man must possess no or-
mself popular with 650 lawyers.
as and political have been as-
otland of the French Empress
mong the fashionable circles of
this abrupt journey which it
rint, and is worthy of passing
ighly serials recently contained
o the blessings imparted to
her-in-law. Not being in a
ion on the subject, I was quite
d at a proper estimate on this
omy ; but I am told that
French has come to a
nclusion, and, having deter-
ase and place, will not submit
mother-in-law. The Empress,
ted death of her universally
, it is said, to have her mother
Napoleon having enjoyed the
y long since, would not stand a
ible to all entreaties. Hence
d a temporary break up of the
lone can tell on which side
roclaimed, but the West-end
e Eugenie a martyr and herald
ll travels under the title of
Beavior. I may, however, add
o not consider this a sufficient
ep—so abrupt that a common
Bridge to convey her to
at the Emperor's intrigues have
momentous a step.
We saw the last of him. His
rom which his banner was re-
he constituents whom he once
bones. To the disgrace of this
both Gladstone in Flint, chafing
ston and Russell in attend-
ties, to make speeches at
mber of this *Liberal* Ministry
ute to pay a tribute of
the world was not worthy.
Lord Brougham, looking round
neral for the Government de-
ity is absence, called out, in his
have done honour to *them* ; for
n an official representative from
present to pay respect to an
Conservatives were sneered at,
Government organs on account
Macauley's obsequies, but their
trodden in disgracefully in
o the honour of the Prince Con-
ce "the Old Man's Death," he
ner as a Knight of the Bath
of George Chapel, Windsor—a
not spared to see. It is said to
t the castle of Dundonald had
o, to meet an emergency.
generally that when one *Klotz*
Sidney Herbert about our Volun-
ras not showed the door, but that
not to return intimated.
get the credit of having placed
ent ridiculous position. Whe-
of Napoleon, who has latterly
cquaintance with this money-
r own motion, the family have
ging on the visit. Perhaps the
e of introduction, caused the
give a courteous reply, which
lly editor, but his private senti-
e copped to the letter. You see
ble, the chairman of the Great
rance, promised an enormous
e Volunteers, but all would not
t position in disavowing the
the miserable farce, and shows
folly in a new light. Balfe's
earsal at Covent Garden, and
d of the month. The libretto
re Simpson, is founded on a
la Bravo of Venice, which has

ne of the "History of the United
and will shortly appear.
e been made at the proper quar-
paper stamps issued to the
y journals in Great Britain and
ring been moved for last session,
been in the hands of the public,
with leaden wings in the recess,
expectation of the return being
e meets again.
ew penny papers are spoken of
commencement of the coming
well-known proprietor of the
d as the probable proprietor of
t of an Edinburgh paper, to be
s the foundation of an organ
mi-political world, otherwise
to issue a journal in opp
Dial, and the movements of a
; but none of them seem de-
rvatism. Truth, like a torch,
nes ;
will, it is said, be brought out
ge.

Intelligence.

COURT CIRCULAR.)
WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 16.
y yesterday included his Royal
ales, her Royal Highness the
e, the Duke of Newcastle, the
Caroline Barrington, Viscount
d the Hon. R. Bruce, Dr
art. Captain Grey, and Major
cluded the Duke and Duchess
and Viscountess Sydney, who
ernoon.

Albans and Lady Diana
and have returned to York-
honess Frances Anne of Lon-

e Duke of Newcastle will
f her Majesty by the death of

Earl of Cawdor took place
Church, a short distance from
hire. It was conducted in a
being confined to the present
family.

y Helena Newenham are
th Wales, the seat of Viscount

Browne have left Dublin for

C.E., and Lady have left
n.
Armagh and Mrs Disney

our have arrived in town.

AGEMENT OF MR. AND
RLES KEAN.
has the statement been made,
umstances so well founded as
ot been received or contradicted,
clined, that it would be absolutely dead-
as to assign an objection to the
e its various branches; on the
ic appreciation and cultivation
t once affording pleasure to the
ttlement of thought and feel-
this statement we anticipate
y should either become incen-
of the drama, or even appear to
it is most undeserving. Rightly
ed by those who entertain upon
h the loftiest of purposes and
eable for success in the
e potential for the advance-
intellectual culture, than the
ideas, we were pleased, upon
on Saturday evening, to see
of a crowded assembly, that
can, when afforded a proper
a keen appreciation as ever
equin and worth, whether
the dramatist or in the
rance of the house, the
sion which prevailed, forcibly
are gone by, when the drama
ons, and the elder Kean excited

the wonder and admiration of thousands by their incomparable impersonations. Mr. Charles Kean selected, and we think judiciously, the character of "Shylock" for his first appearance, after an absence from amongst us more lengthened than could be desired. When he first presented himself before the audience he was received with a burst of applause, the vigour and earnestness of which testified to the estimation in which he is held in the metropolis of his native country. It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed criticism of his performance in the character of "Shylock." It was truthful, vigorous and masterly in every scene. If we were to select for particular observation a portion where the entire was admirable, we would refer to his beautiful conception, and the extraordinary power of his acting in the trial scene. The high and hereditary dramatic genius of a Kean was grandly exhibited in the reaction of spirit of the unrelenting Jew, when the righteous and most wise young judge turned upon him the tables of the law, by granting him the conditions of his bond, "a pound of flesh," but declaring he should forfeit his life and wealth, if he took from the merchant one drop of blood. Mrs. Kean fairly sustained her high reputation, by her representation of the character of "Portia;" her reading was beautiful of the impassioned description of the attributes of mercy which "Portia" addresses to "Shylock" in the trial scene, a passage noble in thought and as classic in expression as any in the English language. The accessory parts were effectively played, particularly the parts of "Nerissa," (Miss Chapman) and "Jessica" (Miss N. Chapman); and "Antonio," (Mr. F. Huntley.) At the conclusion Mr. and Mrs. Kean were called before the curtain, and enthusiastly applauded. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was present. "Hamlet," will be played this evening.

The Church.

The Rev. Trevor W. Wheeler, A.B., Incumbent of Ballygar, has been appointed Deputation Secretary to the Irish Society.

University Intelligence.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

The friends of Trinity College will be glad to learn that a remarkable amount of vitality has been displayed in this time-honoured institution during the present year. The number of students who have entered since November 20, 1859, is as follows :—I filius nobilis, 16 fellow commoners, 277 pensioners, and 7 sizars ; in all, 301, being a larger number than that of any year during the last ten years. There are nearly 100 students in the medical school, about half that number in the school of engineering, while the divinity students may be set down as 140 between the two classes. These numbers represent a remarkable amount of intellectual activity in the College.

Thanks.

British Syrian Relief Fund—from R R Alexander, Esq, for following sums:—Archdeacon Gregg, £1 ; W Burns, Esq, £10 ; Rev Dr Carson, £5 ; E Batty, Esq, £1 ; Sir E Grogan, Bart, £5. From Rev G W Dalton, for collection at St Mathias' School-house, £39 10s 6d including Rev W Butcher, £2 ; Miss H Hardy, £1 : Mrs Jackson, 5s ; Rev A M Pollock, £1 : Mrs Warren, £1 ; a friend per do, 2s. 6d ; a Widow's mite-6s ; Hon John Massey, £1 ; Rev H Vevchoyle, £1 ; Rev B H Smyth, £1 ; Rev Charles French, Roscrea, £1 ; H Warren, Esq, £1 1s ; Dr Bryan, £1. Also for collection at Monkstown, £21 18s 6d, including following donations—W Jane, Esq, 10s ; Miss Bowen, 10s ; Mrs W. Jane, 10s : Miss Copper, 5s ; Hartpole Bowen, Esq, £1 ; Mrs Hartlepool Bowen, 10s ; W Jane, Esq, 10s ; Gilbert Sanders, Esq, £1 ; Mrs Sweeny, 10s ; Miss Jacob, 2s 6d ; Mrs Kelly (a servant), 1s. Also, for collection in Dr Urwick's Chapel, £11 17s, including following donations Joseph M'Cauley, Esq, £1 ; M Furnell, Esq, £1 ; W Mark, Esq, 10s. Also, for kind donations, Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £5 ; John Ball, Esq, £2 ; Mrs Ball, £1 ; Miss Fuller, 10s ; Miss Ormsby, 10s ; Miss A P Warren, 2s 6d ; Miss Ringwood, 5s ; A M'Comas, Esq, £2 ; Mrs Barker, 5s ; Mrs Luther, £1 ; H M M £1 ; Serjeant Dawson, £2 ; Rev W G Guinness, £2 ; H J Jolly, Esq, £2 ; Mrs Symes, 2s 6d ; Mrs Annesley, per Rev W B Askin, £5 ; Rev W B Askin, £1.

KILDARE-STREET FIRE.

Subscriptions received for Mr. James Wilson Hughes of the Kildare-street Club, per Todd, Burns, & Co: per Mr. Jones, Maiden :—Alexander Todd, Esq, £1 ; H D Fuidlater, Esq, £1 ; Buckmaster & Co, £3 ; William Todd, Esq, £1 ; Gilbert Burns, Esq, £1 ; William Findlater, Esq, £1 ; John Carmichael, Esq, £1 ; Henry William Todd, Esq, £1 ; Andrew Armstrong Esq, £1 ; Thomas Henry Wallis, £1 ; William Williamson, Esq, 10s ; William M'Conkey, Esq, 10s ; James Haig, Esq, £1 ; David Gowan, Esq, £1 ; Wright & Stanley, £1 ; Brown & Nolan, £1 ; John Smith, Esq, 10s.

Per Mr. James Maiden—James Maiden, Esq, £1 ; T D, 5s ; Bagot, Hutton, & Co, £1 ; C P Cotton, Esq, 5s ; John Bole, Esq, 5s ; Henry Greene, Esq, 10s ; George G Richardson, Esq, 5s ; J B Meredith, Esq, 1 ; J B, 1s ; Allan Forde, Esq, 2s 6d ; John Hescock, Esq, 2s 6d ; A B C, 5s ; A B, junr, 1s ; J A, 10 ; E C, 1s ; Wallace & Geoghegan, £2 2s ; Peter Byrne, Esq, 5s ; Friend of Mr Maiden's, 5s ; — Swords, Esq, 5s ; Enquire, 5s ; Mr Clinton, £1 ; J D, 5s.

Per Hodges & Smith—John Galloway, Esq, £1 ; E Higginbotham & Co, £1.

Per Alexander Findlater & Co—William Malone Esq, £1 ; Thomas Jennings, Esq, £1 ; Robert Gray, Esq, £1 ; John Johnson, sen, Esq, £1 ; George Scott, Esq, £1 ; Henry Downes, Esq, 10s 6d ; William Scott, Esq, 10s ; Robert Horton, Esq, £1 ; Andrew Todd & Co, £1 ; James Maguire, Esq, M D, 10s 6d ; David Drummond, Esq, £1 ; John L Blood, Esq, 10s 6d ; Thomas D. Hammond, & Co, £2 ; Robert Smyth, Esq, £1 ; a Friend, 10s ; James Journeaux, Esq, 10s ; John Cameron, Esq, £1 ; Frederick Stokes, Esq, £1 ; Andrew M'Culloch, Esq, £1 ; Marcus Hughes, Esq, 2s 6d ; Edward John Burke, Esq, £1 ; George Blundell, Esq, £1 ; George Hoyte, Esq, 10s ; Henry Gold, Esq, £1 ; P J Graham, Esq, 5s ; George Pyne, Esq, M D, 10s ; Robert M'Johnston, Esq, £1 ; Patrick Kerr, Esq, 10s ; Joseph Curran, Esq, 5s ; Robert Callwell, Esq, £1 ; Richard Perrin, Esq, 5s ; R M Johnston, Esq, Lower Mountstreet, 10s ; Henry Hankey, Esq, £1 ; Mathew Anderson, Esq, £1 ; Henry Brennan, Esq, £1 ; Henry Pelle, Esq, 10s ; William Jury, Esq, £1 ; John Kennedy, Esq, 10s ; Joseph Cowper, Esq, £1 ; John Wight, Esq, £1 ; William B Brett, Esq, 5s.

From the committee of the Bray Young Men's Christian Association to William C. Domville, Esq., for a second donation of £5 (per Mr. George Egerton) towards the erection of a library and readingroom for the use of the members.

British Syrian Relief Fund— From Rev. G. W. Dalton, for the above funds, to H. Bewley, Esq., (second donation) £10 ; Rev. W. Filgate, £1 ; Rev. V. Finlayson, £1 ; Miss Filgate, 10s.

Rev Mr Flaherty for the following towards the repairs of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Carrick-on-Shannon :—Wm Lowndes, Esq, £1 ; Rev W C Percy, Esq, 1 ; Mr J Church, £1 ; Dr Oakes, £1 ; Mr W Laird, £1 ; Mr Robinchinson, £1 ; Miss Barkhouse, £1 ; Mr W Cox, 1 ; M Mitchell, Esq, 10s ; Joseph Backhouse, Esq, 10s ; W R Peyton, Esq, 10s ; Mr S M'Clean, 10s ; Mr B Harrison, 10s ; A Friend, 10s ; Mr R Harrison, 5s ; Mr C Grosse, 5s ; Col Cox, 4s 6d ; Mrs Browne, 5s 6d ; Mr E M Harrison, a Poor Man, Miss Weir, Mr O'Connor, Mr Beames, Mr D Grosse, Mr Bashford, Dr Swayne, 2s 6d each; Mr M'Cullough, 2s ; per Mr W Cox, Messrs Ferrier. Pollock. and Co, £2 ; Messrs M'Swiney and Delany, £1 : Messrs G F Wright and Co, 10s ; Coll ——, 5s 6d.

The Army.

2nd Queen's Royal, 1st battalion, may Le expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China.

6th Regiment.—The last battalion is to go to Hazarebagh, and Colonel Robertson is to command the camp of exercise.

11th Regiment.—After a very long delay, the result of the General Court-martial which, under the presidency of Col. Dunlop, C.B., Royal Artillery, sat on Quarter-Master Naglet, of the second battalion of her Mjesty's 11th Regiment, has been promulgated in the regiment. The prisoner has been sentenced to be dismissed from her Majesty's Service.

30th Regiment.—The anniversary of the glorious battle of Inkermann was celebrated on Monday last at Fort Regent, Jersey, by the Colonel (Maulevere) and officers of the 30th Regiment, which gallant regiment highly distinguished itself in the Crimean war. A grand banquet was given by the officers to a number of gentlemen residing in the island.

60th Rifles, 2nd battalion, may be expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China.

87th Royal Irish Fusiliers may be expected home immediately upon the conclusion of the hostilities in China.

The Himalaya, screw steamship, Captain Tin Secombe, returned to Spithead during the night of Thursday, from her successful search for the Royal squadron, again justifying the motto inscribed on her binnacle, "Facta non verba."

We will embark the following troops at Portsmouth on the 26th instant, for conveyance Kingstown—viz., 2nd battalion 17th Foot, 2 officers and 141 men ; 2nd battalion 21st Foot, 4 officers and 150 men ; 96th Foot, 45 men ; City of Dublin Militia Artillery, for disembodiment, 16 officers, 408 men, 2 officers' wives, 19 soldiers' wives, 62 children, and 2 horses.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT MACDONALD, C.B.—To the list of Waterloo officers deceased within less than a month, inclusive of General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, K.B., Lieutenant-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, K.C.B., Colonel the Duke of Richmond, K.G., Colonel Charles F. Bowley Lascelles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wedgewood, we have to add another veteran—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Macdonald, C.B., late of the 35th Regiment, who died on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of 82 years. A handsome tribute of respect has been presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Wilson of the 1st Royal Dragoons, by his leaving the regiment after twenty-four years' service. Sergeant-Major Wilson has been for the past few months drilling the Yeomanry Cavalry in Wales, and returned to Dublin last week to receive his discharge. The tribute was a handsome silver teapot, and was engraved with the following inscription—" Presented to Regimental Sergeant-Major Wilson, by his brother non commissioned officers for the kind and upright manner in which he performed his duties." The gallant soldier is in possession of the Crimean, Turkish, and the good conduct medals.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty :—Lieut A T Denham and Lieut S MacDougall, to the Jason ; Lieutenant A E Dupuis, Lieut Richard Wells, Lieut Horatio Austin, and Lieut Edward Poulden, to the Immortalite ; Lieut H J Boger, to the Algiers ; Lieut T Evans, to the Harrier ; Charles G. Johnston, master, to the Immortalite ; John Wave, master, to the Jason ; J S Eaton, master, to the Harrier ; C J Doxat and C R Smith, midshipmen, to the Immortalite ; John E Petley, master's assistant, to the Immortalite ; Allen C Dennys, master's assistant, to the Jason ; Alfred Jackson, acting third-class engineer, to the Cumberland, as supernumerary ; Henry J Barlow, gunner additional, to the Formidable ; George W Anderson, paymaster, to the Immortalite ; and Robert W Warwick, paymaster to the Jason.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—In the marriage register of the parish of St. Martin, Leicester, is an entry of the names of Thomas Tilsey and Ursula Russel, the first of whom being "deafe and dum doune," was married by the bishop, mayor, and other gentlemen of the town, that certain signs and actions of the bridegroom should be admitted instead of the usual words enjoyed by the Protestants' marriage ceremony :—" First (says Britton, in his 'Beauties of England and Wales,' vol. ix. p. 357, probably quoting the parochial record,) he embraced her with his armes, and took her by the hande, put a ringe upon her finger, and laide his hande upon his hearte and upon her hande, and holde up his handes towards heaven ; and likewise he coulde use the like ceremonie to her to his lyve's ende, he did it by closing of his eyes with his handes, and settinge out the hearthe with his fete, and pullinge as though he would ringe a bell, with diverse other signes moved."—*Notes and Queries.*

It is very generally rumoured that the Duke of Newcastle is to receive the garter in the gift of her Majesty, on the death of the Duke of Richmond.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA—THE EX-KING'S PROCEEDINGS.

GAETA, NOV. 13TH, VIA MARSEILLES.—Yesterday the Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs of Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops continue to fight resolutely, but the defection of staff officers is increasing. Four Generals, Salzano, Colona, Barbobriga, and Polizzi have resigned. The king has dismissed and sent away General Bentome. Colonel Pianelli has surrendered a battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese. Further resistance by the Bourbon troops is paralysed by the insubordination of their chiefs and the confusion which prevails.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, NOV. 18.—The *Nationalists* announce that no Northern power has protested against the entry of Victor Emmanuel into the city of Naples.

THE ENGLISH EMBASSY AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, 17TH.—The Austrian "Gazette" says, we have received information from a special source that England, which up to the present time has only been represented at the Imperial Court of Austria by an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, will raise the rank of her Embassy, and in future be represented by an Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Lord Bloomfield will be appointed English Ambassador at Vienna.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The *Observer* says the Empress of the French has been suffering from illness and low spirits, greatly aggravated by the death of her sister. She therefore resolved to pay a long promised visit to one of her closest friends, the Duchess of Hamilton, who is the cousin of the Emperor, and she is also about to consult Doctor Simpson, of Edinburgh.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The Royal mail steamer, Asia, arrived at eight p.m., with New York dates to the 7th, and 65 passengers. She landed all her mails except Liverpool, and proceeded.

The Persia, Anglo-Saxon, and Prince Albert have arrived out.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, NOV. 7.—The elections throughout the Republic yesterday, passed off without disorder, and resulted, beyond doubt, in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and Hanibal Hamil to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The *Herald* gives the following recapitulation of the electoral votes :—Lincoln and Hamil, 169 ; for Breckinridge and Lane, 61 ; for Bell and Everett, 57 ; for Douglas and Johnson, 16 ; whole electoral vote three hundred and three. Lincolns majority over all—35.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, NOV. 6.—The excitement consequent on the election to-day tended to check transactions in most descriptions of produce. Ashes steady. Breadstuffs—The market for State and Western flour is dull, heavy, and about five cents. lower, but the demand is very limited; Southern flour is less active, and the market is rather heavy ; Canadian flour dull ; wheat closed heavily, and a further advance in freights, prices declined from two to three cents. per bushel ; oats firmer ; corn less active and rather heavy. Coffee slightly declined. Cotton—Sales 14,000 bales, without quotable change ; Provisions dull and unchanged. Sugars dull. Freights have again advanced but with a little less activity.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

BERLIN, SUNDAY, NOV. 18.—Lord Bloomfield is appointed English Ambassador to the Court of Vienna. Lord Loftus, English Minister at Vienna, replaces Lord Bloomfield at Berlin.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—The Penaylvanian and Oriental steamship Ceylon, with the above mails has arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS SATURDAY.—The *Pays* says Sardinia claimed the cannons taken from the Neapolitans who were disarmed on Pope's territory. General Guyon replied that at present it is impossible to give a decision, but that the artillery will be delivered up to the proper party.

A Cabinet Council has been held this afternoon.

Preparations have been commenced for the execution of Mullens.

Sir H. Grant will most probably be appointed to the colonelcy of the 13th Light Dragoons.

At Paris it is not supposed that the Bank of France will again increase their rate of discount.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—The Ceylon with the heavy portion of the Calcutta, and China, and Australian mails has arrived. She brings 59 passengers, 200 cases Arabdico, 3,704 bales of silk, value upwards of £350,000. Gibraltar exchange on London 50 to 5-32. Freights unaltered.

The United States Minister and Messrs. Dallas, Lord Palmerston, and Lord and Lady John Russell are on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor.

The *Observer* remarks that the invitation of the American Minister to Windsor, so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, in company with heads of the Government, is a prompt and delightful acknowledgment of the hospitality of the president, and the cordial attention and the enthusiastic reception of the heir to the British throne exhibited by all ranks and classes of the people of the United States.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—OPENING MEETING.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has kindly promised to honour the meeting with his presence.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—Mr. Edward Smith, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., son of Rev. James Smith, Alla Rectory, Clady, county Londonderry, having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, obtained letters testimonial, qualifying him to practise surgery.

THE GOLDSMITH STATUE.—The statuette is, by permission of the president, now on public view at the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dawson-street. The charming simplicity and grace of this very beautiful work of art cannot fail to add largely to the world wide fame of our Irish sculptor, J. H. Foley, Esq., R.A.

MUSIC.—We have just seen an elegant morceau de serenade, "May she dream that I am near." The words are a translation from the German, by Miss Drury, and exhibits a vast amount of artistic ability. Published at Bussell's, Westmoreland-street.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—WINTER EXHIBITIONS.—The first public winter exhibition of the society took place about this time last year, and was in every way successful. Previously the winter exhibitions, we believe, were only open to members and their friends. However, the greatly-increasing extent and excellence of late years, and the generally expressed wish of the public, induced the council to add the winter to their other public exhibitions, as far as the experience of the last year went with the most satisfactory results. The show on that occasion having elevated the unqualified admiration of the visiters generally, and especially of those who were perfectly competent to form an opinion as to its intrinsic merits. We understand the exhibition to be held on Thursday next will be on a greatly extended scale, and that we are likely to have rare examples of horticultural skill on the stage. A military band will, as at the other public shows, be in attendance, and when, towards evening, the room will be lit up, the effect, we should think, will be very beautiful.

THE PEDESTRIAN FEAT AT SANDYMOUNT.—No doubt now seems to exist that Mr. Hore will accomplish his herculean task at noon this day.

THE LIMERICK PROTESTANT YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—This association held its annual meeting to business last week in the committee-room, 45, George's street. The treasurer read his financial statement, from which it appeared that the association, as to its funds, was in a more satisfactory state than at any former period in its history. The Rev. B. Jacob was then unanimously elected president in room of the late Venerable Archdeacon of Limerick, and the Vice-Presidents of this past year—namely, the Rev. Joseph Crabbe, Henry Maunsell, Esq., J.P., Thomas Kennington, Esq., and W. Walsh, Esq., were unanimously re-elected. The thanks of the meeting having been warmly voted to the treasurer, Mr. L. Myles, and the secretaries, Messrs. H. Hallowell, and J. F. Evans, they were again chosen to fill their respective offices. A committee of twelve members, which it is hoped will prove an efficient one, was then elected, after which conversation, relative to the interests of the association was engaged in to the close of the meeting. The association has made arrangements for the delivery of lectures in the Protestant Orphan Hall, once a fortnight, by some of the most eminent clergy of the Church in Ireland, programmes of which will soon be in circulation, and it fondly hoped that the public, and the Protestant young men of our city, for whom especially the association was called into being themselves of the varied advantages which it presents, and bestow upon it that encouragement which such an institution, in such a city, richly deserves. It may be well to add that, in connection with the association exists the Philognastic Society, which confers a large number of prizes in medals and books every year, for excellency in essay writing, history, elocution, and kindred literary subjects. There is also a scripture class designed especially for the Protestant youth of the city ; managed by the rev. president of the association, to which the young are affectionately invited. Terms of membership, and all other particulars regarding the association may be learned from the secretaries.—*From a Correspondent.*

REJOICINGS IN DROGHEDA ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE POPE'S BRIGADE.—THURSDAY, NOV. 15.—A pyrotechnic display, consisting of two lighted tar barrels, was got up in this town yesterday evening by the friends of the very gallant and illustrious officers of the Pope's Brigade belonging to Drogheda and its vicinity, to inaugurate their return to the land of their nativity. A crowd of small individuals, collected from the "great unwashed" portion of the population, made a good deal of noise on the occasion, which appeared highly to amuse the patrol, who looked on complacently. I am not aware whether it was as a variation of the entertainments, or otherwise, that on the same evening another onset was made on the mission-house windows (the particulars of the former have appeared in the IRISH TIMES), and a fresh number of panes broken. A member of the constabulary, who was stationed in the vicinity of the mission-house, for the purpose of protecting it from a similar attack as the former, should such be attempted, was on the spot in time to see the individual, whoever he may have been, "making off" with himself. He has not as yet been discovered.—*From our own Correspondent.*

BALLINASLOE MASONIC LODGE.—The brethren of Lodge 137 held their monthly meeting on Wednesday evening last at the Masonic Hall, Craig's Hotel. Among those present were—The Worshipful Master, Brother W. T. Potts, of Correen Castle, who presided ; Brother Captain James Ball, Senior Warden, who filled the vice chair ; Harry T. Potts, M. E. Murphy, Joseph Sharpe, Thomas Hyde, Samuel Wade, John Craig, Robert H. Smythe, William C. Connell, Dr. Eaton, and R. Carroll, secretary. The Ballinasloe Lodge has been well worked under the presidency of the present Worshipful Master, and is now one of the most prosperous in the kingdom. The brethren, in the most flattering manner, unanimously requested the Master to continue in office for six months longer. It is proposed to hold a Royal Arch-Chapter on the second Wednesday of December.

JOHN HAMPDEN.—A lineal descendant and name sake of the great Hampden died at Leamington on the 13th at the age of 62. The deceased John Hampden was for many years a resident of Leamington. He was a gentleman of cultivated taste, and took great interest in antiquarian research and literature generally. He will be remembered by many for his amiable and generous feelings, which endeared him to all who knew him. He was proud of his family name and reputation. His son-in-law, Captain Garnett Wamburton, late of the 2d Warwickshire Militia, died on the 10th inst. while staying at his father-in-law's, and both now lie at Clarence-terrace, Leamington.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—WAR OFFICE.—There are nine vacancies in the War Office, which will be competed for next week.

ANNUAL GAMES AT OXFORD.—At a general meeting held Nov. 13, 1860, in Mr. E. Arkwright's rooms, Merton College, Oxford, it was determined to institute grand annual games for the University of Oxford, and several rules were passed, which will be shortly published. The games this year will consist of the following :—A grand foot steeplechase, for a gold challenge cup, over not less than two miles of fair hunting country ; a hurdle race of 120 yards, over 10 flights ; do., one quarter mile, over 12 flights ; a flat race 100 yards; do., 250 yards; do., one mile; a high jump; a wide jump ; throwing the cricket ball; putting the stone and hammer; a sack rack race; consolation stakes, one quarter of a mile flat race, which will take place on some suitable ground provided by the committee of management, on Tuesday, December 4, unless the date is altered by some future notice.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF MULLENS.—The sheriffs have received the warrant for the death of Mullens. From an early hour this morning a number of men were busily engaged in erecting massive barriers in the front of Newgate, in preparation for the execution. The execution will take place on Monday morning next, at the usual hour.—*Globe of Saturday.*

AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.—An action was brought on Friday in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, sitting *in banco*, by Blenkarn and another, against the Great Central Gas Company. It arose out of a conflagration which took place about twelve months ago in Wood-street, Cheapside, whereby an immense amount of property was destroyed. The plaintiffs are owners of premises in Wood-street, and they brought their action against the company to recover damages on account of the injury done to their property, through an explosion of gas, whereby a house situate next door to the plaintiffs' was fired in the first instance, and then the fire was communicated to the plaintiffs' premises, and so on throughout a large district. The case came before the court on a demurrer to the plaintiffs' declaration, and raised a most important question as to the remedies of householders against those on whose premises a fire, if caused by negligence, originally broke out. The defendants' objection was that the damage alleged was not sufficiently connected with the negligence ascribed to the defendants to fix them with liability. Mr. Lush, for the company, urged that it ought, at all events, to have been alleged that in consequence of the explosion, and without any negligence on the part of the intermediate owner, the fire reached the plaintiffs' house and consumed it. But even then, he should contend, that the fire upon the plaintiffs' premises was not in the eyes of the law the natural consequence of the explosion upon the defendants'. The Lord Chief Justice said that although the court were very far from considering such a claim to be unsupportable, yet it was not necessary to decide the point then, as the defendants could raise precisely the same question under their pleas of not guilty. And if the defendants could prove negligence on the part of the intermediate owner, the defence now urged by Mr. Lush would be upheld by the jury.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SOLDIERS BY THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBERRY.—The *Scotsman* of Friday states that, in compliance with invitations sent by the Marchioness of Queensberry (who was prevented by illness of officers) to the soldiers of the Royal Artillery, 13th Light Dragoons, and 78th Highlanders, over 300 men belonging to these regiments assembled in the afternoon in the new Masonic Hall, George-street, where a substantial luncheon was provided for them by the noble marchioness. A select company occupied the raised platform at the head of the room, among whom were the Marchioness of Queensberry, with Lady Gertrude Douglas, and several of the younger branches of the family; Colonels M'Lean and Anderson, Royal Artillery; Col. Tremayne, 13th Light Dragoons, and Mrs Tremayne; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 78th Highlanders, and Mrs Hamilton; General Anderson, R.H.A., Castle Huntly, and several other military gentlemen; Mrs James Douglass, yr. of Cavers, and Miss Lucy Douglas; Mr John Melrose and Mrs Melrose, Miss Haig, Miss Flyn, Mr and Mrs Radcliffe, Mr Weaver, &c. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Radcliffe and Weaver, alternated with hymns sung by the latter, in which the soldiers joined—having been provided with hymn books on entering. About 50 remained to a second meeting, held at the close of the first, and were dismissed by prayer with by Messrs. Radcliffe and Weaver. The proceedings finally terminated about six o'clock.

When the Duke of Newcastle returns to Clumber, the *Derby Mercury* states that he will be installed as County Grand Master of the Freemasons, in the place of the late Colonel Wildman. A grand masonic ball is to be given to his grace at Nottingham. The following, amongst others, have responded to the invitation to become stewards :—The Right Hon. the Earl Howe, the Earl of Lincoln, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Belper, Mr. Paget, M.P., Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., Sir Edward Walker, Knt., Mr. C. J. Wright, and Mr Patchitt, late Mayor of Nottingham.

DEATH FROM A SCRATCHED FINGER.—A man named Rigg, who worked at the Elterwater Powder Works, got the middle finger of his right hand scratched whilst assisting to lift a stone into a waggon on the 6th inst. He only looked upon the scratch as a trifling affair, such as labourers and stone getters frequently meet with, and worked on the following day without experiencing any inconvenience. At night, however, his finger began to feel uneasy, and he had it bathed with warm water. From this time it began to grow worse and worse, the inflammation or mortification running up into his head and body, bringing on mental derangement. Mr. Shepherd, of Ambleside, applied his medical skill without avail, for the poor man expired on Monday last, in a state dreadful to look upon. He was fifty-six years of age.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will, with seven codicils, of Sir John Edward Swinborne, Bart., late of Capheaton, and Edlingham, Northumberland, were proved in London on the 6th of the present month, by Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart., the nephew, and W. Langborne, Esq., two of the executors named in the codicils. The will bears date the 7th of February, 1843, and four of the executors appointed therein died before the testator, who attained the patriarchal age of 98, and died on the 26th of September last. The original will is written on five large skins of parchment, and the codicils on paper, and, taken together, are of very considerable length, owing to the numerous eminuteness of the bequests. His eldest son, to whom the bulk of the property was left, has been dead some years, and the heir and successor to the title and estate is the grandson, now Sir John Swinborne, Bart., a Lieutenant R.N.—The will of the Right Hon. Julia Dowager Baroness Wrottesley, relict of the first Lord Wrottesley, was proved in London on the 7th inst., by the acting executors, who swore to the personalty as not exceeding £25,000.—The will of the late Miss Smith, of Horton, Somerset, which was recently proved, has been the source of considerable litigation. She has left numerous legacies, and amongst others there is a legacy of £1,000 to the Taunton Hospital, and has bequeathed the bulk of her property to her brother, Major Elton Smith, with reversion to the Major's daughter, to whom she has left her plate and jewels.—The will and six codicils of William Everington, Esq., late of 1, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, formerly of Ladgate-hill, were proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 7th inst., by the executors, W. Everington, C. J. Palmer, and James Bidden, Esqs. The personalty was sworn under £180,000. The will bears date the 1st of October, 1857. The principal legatees are his great nephews and nieces, to whom he leaves the sum of £126,000, and they are also nominated residuary legatees. There are many bequests, too numerous to mention here; there is one, however, of a large amount, being a life interest in the sum of £16,000, left to the widow of his late friend, Miles Whitelock, of Paul's-chain ; also a sum of £200 to the Minister of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, for the poor of that parish who are members of the Church of England, as well as an annuity of £30 to the Minister of Skegness, Lincoln, also bestowed for the support of a day school for the poor children of that parish.—*Illustrated News.*

THE POISONING BY GREEN PAPER-HANGINGS.—With reference to the death, as mentioned in the Registrar-General's report, of Clarence W. Klog, son of William Thackeragh Klog, Esq., of Beresford Lodge, Highbury, aged three years and a half, the *Lancet* gives the details of the case :—The medical attendant of the family stated that he was called to visit the child on Thursday morning, the 1st instant, being informed that was in a fit. On his arrival the convulsions had ceased, but the little boy was in a semi-comatose state. He learned that the child had felt chilly, and had been sick, had refused his breakfast, and, therefore, had taken nothing since his supper on the previous evening. He had fallen from the sofa two or three days previously, and there was a very slight bruise apparent

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—It is significant that King Victor Emmanuel has now placed all Italian subjects in Austria under the guidance of the Swedish Ambassador at Vienna in charge of all Italian subjects in Austria, vice the Russian Envoy to that Court, superseded in that capacity.

It would appear by a letter from Rome that the 30,000 Neapolitan troops sheltered behind the Roman frontier were cut off from Gaeta by a landing of Garibaldini's forces on the intermediate coast, and had no other alternative. The *Gazette de France*, whose Roman correspondence spares Antonelli cannot contain its indignation at the conduct of his brother, the corn dealer, who locked and barred his enormous granaries at Terracina on their arrival, and went off to Rome, refusing any supplies from his hoarded harvests of the Pontine Marshes.

A lecturer on tectotalism was said to have provided himself in his provincial circuit with an "awful examples" to deter folks from the bottle, his associate acting that part of the performances to perfection. An Ultramontane journal, in denouncing Victor Emmanuel, produces an awful instance of what befel the Constable de Bourbon, who led a lot of German freelances to the sack of Rome in 1528. He was, of course, denied burial as excommunicated, and actually was kept uninterred for 229 years, when at last Ferdinand I., of Naples, got leave to bury him at Gaeta in the year 1759, where his remains now repose.

We have just had a very discreditable trial before the civil tribunal here, in which an *homme de lettres* cut a very sorry figure. M. Margue was befriended by Grandguillot, and was set at work by him to compile and collate documentary matters in the manner that most public writers adopt whose time is inadequate to minute details of composition. The Lives of the Lord Chancellors," and sundry other laborious undertakings, could never be carried out without subordinate researches, as is well known. It is supposed that the adversaries of the present Government got hold of this drudge, for the purpose of annoying the semi-official writer, by exhibiting the secret collaboration of his humble assistant. The case broke down, and the plaintiff was cast in costs.

THE POPE AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

A letter from Genoa informs us that a project of reconciliation with Victor Emmanuel is said to be in contemplation at Rome—the Pope to renounce temporal power, and Victor Emmanuel to pay an annual revenue of 1,000,000 Roman crowns to his Holiness :—

GENOA, NOVEMBER 14.—There is news that seems too good to be true. The rumours that are everywhere afloat about a possible reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy may still require confirmation, and we may have to wait a long time for it. They, however, are not undeserving our attention. Negociations are said to be pending between Count Cavour and Cardinal Antonelli for a formal renunciation of the temporal power by the Pontiff. By way of compensation his Holiness would receive an annual revenue or civil list of 1,000,000 Roman crowns—on which, of course, every Catholic Power would be free, and, no doubt, too happy, to make its own addition ; and the Cardinals—I suppose only Italian Cardinals—would be admitted to the dignity of Senators of the realm, and receive a yearly stipend of 10,000 crowns.

These terms may, perhaps, not be deemed very splendid, but what can be done ? The situation of the Pope could not be more desperate. The French protectors are becoming more obnoxious to the Court of the Vatican than its Piedmontese aggressors. The troops of that nation hesitated, then came to a halt, and altogether gave up their march upon Orvieto. There was a turn, too sudden a turn, in the reactionary tide. Viterbo, and the other provinces nominally restored to the Papal allegiance, were encouraged in their resistance; they held their *plebiscite* under the very nose of General Goyon. Monsignor de Merode has been weighed, and found wanting. The Lamoriciere issues none but despondent oracles. The Ultramontane and half-Legitimist generals and diplomatists who were trusted with the protection of the Holy See are either shocked at prelatic quibbling, or, perhaps, disgusted at being caught in their own toils. There is, in short, Discord in the camp of Agramant." A house divided against itself is ready to fall, and a fortress cut off from supplies must soon be starved into surrender. The Papal Government is said to have not a stiver to carry on public expenditure beyond the close of this forthcoming December. Even the 3,000 men to whom the Apostolical army is reduced have mouths to be fed. Rome is deserted; actual misery stares the Pope and his subjects in the face. St. Peter's boat is evidently unseaworthy ; ship-wreck is inevitably, and the only man who is still unwilling to strike sail must be flung overboard. In plain language, the situation of the Pope is desperate enough to bring any man, except the soft-headed, and, therefore, most stubborn and peevishly obstinate Pius IX., to his senses. Antonelli, and many of the Italian prelates, men dead to all enthusiasm, and loath to court martyrdom, are disposed to bow to necessity and to come to terms ; the shrewd Secretary of State has now no great occasion, and must relinquish all hope, to add to the hoards of his immense wealth ; he very clearly sees the game is up, and the Pope must either bend or break in his hands. As for Pius IX. himself, it was with great difficulty, it is said, that he was prevented from hurrying off to Gaeta to share the fortunes of his devoted ally. Really that old man is a great stumbling-block in the way both of his foes and his friends.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES.

The melancholy condition to which Francis II. and his army is reduced is painted in the following letter from Gaeta :—

The Neapolitan army is still retreating ; I might almost say that it is in full dissolution. Since the day when Salzano lost his presence of mind at Garigliano, matters have been going from bad to worse. The officers of the staff, in place of giving an example of firmness, show themselves to be perfectly undecided, and evidently incapable of directing any operation. It is a miracle that the soldiers do not throw away their arms, in despair, and that there are some old and well-disciplined armies which would not have so long resisted under similar circumstances. On the arrival of the troops at Mola, on the evening of the 3rd, the general planted but a single cannon to barricade the road from Garigliano, and to reply to the fire of the Sardinian ships. On Sunday morning, November 4, three rifled cannon, 12-pounders, were placed in position, and a Swiss battery was likewise placed on the sea shore. On the afternoon of the 3rd the Sardinian fleet began to bombard Mola, a town of from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The fire of the battery was, of course, very feeble, but some shots, nevertheless, reached the ships, which kept at the greatest distance possible. The bombardment caused a great destruction to the houses and but little loss to the troops. The sick in hospital were about to be removed to Gaeta, when the King, who believed that the French fleet would have prevented the bombardment, gave a counter order. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 4th the bombardment was resumed with additional fury from the Sardinian ships. I witnessed the affair from the window of our house. Shells fell on the hospitals, and the sick quitted their beds to save themselves. Towards eleven o'clock everybody fled in disorder to seek shelter under the ramparts of Gaeta, and on the road to Pondi. The Piedmontese entered Mola by the road of Garigliano. At the same time the commander of the French ship of the line Alexandre made a signal to Admiral Persano to cease firing, but he appeared not to see it. The three rifled cannon were abandoned to the enemy. Three officers of artillery are remarked, and among them Captain Favot, a Swiss, who behaved heroically. The served their pieces as simple artillerymen, and were killed at their guns. Colonel Mortillier, who commanded the fourth battalion, and was not much loved by his men, behaved with great courage on this occasion. The Neapolitans did not lose many men in either killed or wounded, but the soldiers are very much dissatisfied with their generals, and I may add that the same discontent prevails in the upper regions of the Government. A great many of these generals would not have preferred Capua and Gaeta to Naples, but that they expected fortune to change quickly in favour of Francis II. We see shadows of generals passing in the streets—mere mummies, who would be better placed in the Egyptian Museum in Naples. Orders have been given to send the three foreign battalions to Terracina. They are reduced by disease to 2,500 men, and the German element is extinct. The consent of the Roman Government has been obtained for this movement. Since the evening of the 4th, when the Piedmontese entered Mola, we have not heard the sound of cannon. The Piedmontese have sent an advanced guard to Fonti, the last town in the kingdom of Naples on the Roman frontier which they have occupied. It will be necessary to send from this place half its nominal defenders, who are worse than useless. The question now is, shall Gaeta be bombarded ? It would be an act of useless cruelty to do so, for the inhabitants alone would suffer from it. The troops are safe in their casemates or barracks. We do not fear the Piedmontese outside the walls, but we apprehend treachery within Gaeta. This is so little a mystery that Colonel Nosano, one of the most distinguished officers in the army, who has been appointed to the command of the artillery by the King, refused to accept the appointment except on condition that he should not be placed under the command of any general. He required, further, that he should have the appointment of all the officers serving under him. The *Patrie*, whose news from Gaeta I can never read without laughing, speaks of Spanish, Austrian, and Bavarian volunteers who arrive here every day to reinforce the Neapolitan army. The writer must use magnifying glasses, for with my two eyes I have not yet discovered one Spanish, Austrian, or Bavarian volunteer. A few Frenchmen have arrived here, most of whom served with General Lamoricière, and who belong to noble families. General Bosco will be here on the 14th. He landed the day before yesterday at Civita Vecchia. The Prussian Minister here lately requested leave of absence from his Government, but he was told not to quit the King for a moment.

THE NAVY OF ITALY.

The *Pays* publishes the following :—

"We have received from Ancona some fresh details as to the plans adopted at Turin for organising the navy of the new Italian State. The creation of a maritime Inscription has, it is said, been decided on, and the execution of that important measure, borrowing from France, is to be immediately commenced. It will be applied to all the Italian coast, which will be divided into different zones. The chief town in each of those districts will take the title of maritime arrondissement, and will comprise a certain number of sub-arrondissements and quarters. The port of Ancona, which is destined to become the maritime arsenal of Italy on the Adriatic, will be the chief town of all the coast of the States of the Church and part of that of Naples. It will have for sub-arrondissements the ports of Rimini, Pesaro, and Giulianova. As soon as this projected organisation shall have been officially decreed—that is to say, about the 25th or 30th instant—a general levy of seamen will be ordered on the newly annexed Italian shore. The men raised by that levy must be inscribed in their quarters, and directed to the ports fixed on. Those furnished by the Roman coast will be sent to Ancona, where the chief office for the crews of the Italian fleet will be established. Another establishment of the same kind will be formed at Naples for the levy in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies."

PRIESTS AND PREACHING IN ITALY.

Another small attempt at intolerance on the part of Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, has taken place at Colci, a village a few miles from Pisa. A few of the inhabitants had been in the habit of coming to Pisa every Sunday, for a year past, to attend the service in the Waldensian place of meeting, and, being deeply interested in the things they heard, they hired a house in the village, and invited M. Ribetti, the pastor, to come and preach to them. He went twice, and had good audiences. But the priests opposed and stirred up some of the people against the Protestants, and through the influence of Cardinal the prefect of the police in Pisa sent a message to Ribetti that he was not to go again to Colci. On presenting himself to that functionary he asked the reason for such prohibition, and was answered that he permitted Protestant worship in the town, but not in the country villages, as it would raise disturbances, and they had no gend'armes to keep the peace. The matter was referred to the Governor General of Pisa, who took it up instantly, and ordered the police to see that the Protestants of Colci should present a petition and requesting authorisation for opening a place of worship. The priest, however, had already got up a feeling against them in the village, and enlisted their employers, that through fear of losing their daily bread none of them would sign the petition. For the present, therefore, there can be no question in Colci. The converts in Pontedara have for years braved these petty persecutions, and resolved that they should themselves gird on their armour and do battle with the enemy. Previous struggles produced much better than that of the stranger visits them from time to time. His preaching is not doubt that his preaching is doing good, horn has stirred up the priests of that city against him in the Duomo, but—matchless irony!—they employed a monk from a distant convent, note-book in hand, and took notes of the discourses of the orator in his own place, and the same evening. The bishop and all his clergy were present at the services in the Duomo, so *éclat*; but they were not satisfied with the result, and resolved that they should themselves gird on their armour and do battle with the enemy. In the estimation of the people their much less than that of the stranger in fact, that in order to prove a legal marriage in England it should be established that either banns had been published or a license obtained before the ceremony, and secondly, that there was a proper certificate of the marriage having been entered in the register book, and that the parties took a declaration, and intimated his intention of reserving note of the points, and intimated his intention of reserving them for the court of Criminal Appeal, and accordingly the case came before the court. Counsel for the prisoner tended that both parties were under the impression that the deed of separation amounted to a divorce, and that therefore the jury should acquit him. The Chief Justice pointed out that recommended him to marry. The prisoner entered into recognisances, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the next assizes to receive sentence, which he did not appear to do, and his bail was estreated.

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COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

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A CASE OF BIGAMY.

This case came before the court on points reserved. The prisoner had been tried before the Lord Chief Justice, at the last assizes for the county Carlow, on a charge of bigamy. On the indictment that the prisoner, on the 9th March, 1842, married one Margaret Oughton, and while so married on the 25th day of December, 1859, did feloniously and unlawfully marry Lizzie Smith, his former wife being alive. Upon the 24th April, 1860, he was taken into custody at Clogh, in the county Carlow. The marriage on the 9th April was proved by the Rev. John Cowan, who was at that time Protestant curate in Gorey. Richard Webster, hall brother of Mary Oughton, proved he was present at the marriage. The second marriage was proved by the Reverend Richard Tilley, curate of St. Peter's parish, Liverpool. He proved that he married William Roche, and Lizzie Smith on the 23rd December, 1859, and that the marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England. John M'Donald, the sexton of St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, also proved the second marriage, and that he signed the registry. At the trial a document purporting to be the original license for the second marriage, under seal of the Bishop of Chester, was produced. It was objected to by Dr. Ball on behalf of the prisoner as not having been duly proved. Counsel for the Crown, not conceiving it rational, withdrew the document. Lizzie Smith was called by the Crown, and proved that she knew of the prisoner having lived with his former wife in the county Carlow, but that she had never seen a deed of separation between them, but that she considered it was in the nature of a divorce. On behalf of the prisoner a deed of separation dated 22nd August, 1857, and signed by the first wife, was given in evidence. It appeared that it had been executed by a trustee and the prisoner, and £200 was lodged to secure the payment of an annuity to the former wife. Counsel on behalf of the prisoner submitted two points in his favour at the trial—First, that in order to prove a legal marriage in England it should be established that either banns had been duly published or a license obtained before the ceremony, and secondly, that there should be a proper certificate of the marriage having been entered in the register book, and that the parties took a declaration, and intimated his intention of reserving note of the points, and intimated his intention of reserving them for the court of Criminal Appeal, and accordingly the case came before the court. Counsel for the prisoner contended that both parties were under the impression that the deed of separation amounted to a divorce, and that therefore the jury should acquit him. The Chief Justice pointed out that recommended him to marry. The prisoner entered into recognisances, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the next assizes to receive sentence, which he did not appear to do, and his bail was estreated.

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Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

Corry v. Cremorne.

This was an application on behalf of Lord Cremorne, for further time to file affidavits in answer to the petition, the time fixed by the order of the court having expired on the 9th instant. A preliminary notice had been served with a consent on the petitioner's solicitor requiring the time now applied for, and which was acceded to on the part of Mrs. Corry, the petitioner, upon the condition that no further time should be afterwards asked for, which might be the means of preventing the petition from being set down for hearing next term.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster, and Mr. Tudor, were counsel for Lord Cremorne.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. Berkeley, Q.C.; and Mr. Thompson were counsel for the petitioner.

After the several affidavits were read, the court granted three weeks' further time from the 9th instant to file affidavits. Costs to be costs in the cause.

Fenton v. Fenton.

The arguments in this case, which have been already reported, were resumed.

His Lordship decided upon adjourning the case for the purpose of having the parties examined viva voce.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

Fowler v. Lightbourne.

This case, the particulars of which have already appeared, was resumed by the court. The arguments occupied his Lordship the greater part of the day, and at the close he reserved judgment, observing, at the same time, that he did not think the legal estate vested in the heir-at-law, and that at present he was unable to see his way to compel the representative of the heir-at-law to convey. [illegible] to declare the leasing of the premises to the petitioner as purchaser.

Porter v. Barlow.

This was a cause petition presented against the respondent who is the petitioner's agent, praying to have an account taken.

His Honour made a decree for the taking of the account.

Cooney v. Tunny.

This petitioner had originally been presented for the specific performance of an agreement to give the petitioner a lease of land situate in the county of Roscommon. An issue had been directed in the matter in question being whether the respondent was bound by the act of his brother? A verdict was had in the trial for the petitioner, and the case now came before the court on judges' certificates.

The Master of the Rolls made a decree (with costs of all the proceedings) for the specific performance sought.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Hayes, Mr. Justice Keogh, and Baron Fitzgerald.)

The Queen v. William Roche.

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(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes.)

Mackin v. M'Loughlin.

Mr. Joy, Q.C. (with Mr. Vance), moved on behalf of the defendant that the venue should be changed from the city of Dublin to the county Monaghan. The action was for a trespass committed in the month of August last, residing in the town of Monaghan, between two rival batchers, residing in the town of Monaghan, presided over by Mr. Major, Q.C., had intervened, where no contemptible a case could have been well disposed of, but it was removed to dignify the Court of Queen's Bench. It stated the defendant had assaulted his brother butcher, and unlawfully marry Lizzie Smith, his former wife being alive. Upon the 24th April, 1860, he was taken into custody at Clogh, in the county Carlow. The marriage on the 9th April was proved by the Rev. John Cowan, who was at that time Protestant curate in Gorey. Richard Webster, hall brother of Mary Oughton, proved he was present at the marriage. The second marriage was proved by the Reverend Richard Tilley, curate of St. Peter's parish, Liverpool. He proved that he married William Roche, and Lizzie Smith on the 23rd December, 1859, and that the marriage was celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England. John M'Donald, the sexton of St. Peter's Church, Liverpool, also proved the second marriage, and that he signed the registry. At the trial a document purporting to be the original license